

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

可認物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

Vol. XCVIII No. 2275

SHANGHAI, MARCH 17, 1911

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Sept 16, 1910

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August 30, 1910.

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THE WEEK'S MAIL.

The German mail of February 9 arrived here on Monday, the 13th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Luetzow.

The French mail of February 12 arrived here on Thursday, the 16th instant, per M.M.S. Polynesian.

The U. S. mail dated San Francisco, February 15, arrived here on Sunday, the 12th instant, per P.M.S. Siberia.

The London mail of February 10 and the Canadian mail of February 23 arrived here on Tuesday, the 14th instant, per R.M.S. Empress of China.

The U. S. mail dated Seattle, February 20, arrived here on Tuesday, the 14th instant, per R.M.S. Empress of China.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Vladivostok) of February 24 arrived here on Tuesday, the 14th instant, per R.V.S. Orel.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Hygro- meter	Thermometer		
				in Shade.		
A.M.	Atmos- phere.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Initials.
Mar. 9	30.05 5.3	W	2	41.5 43.3	62.4	42.4 OM
10	30.30 51.8	NW	3	46.4 43.5	4.0	43.4 OM
11	30.4 50.4	NNW	4	38.7 36.3	40.7	36.1 ODR
12	30.1 50.0	N	1	41.1 37.4	42.8	33.0 OM
13	30.1 50.1	ENE	2	45.5 41.9	56.0	41.7 OM
14	30.0 50.1	NE	2	51.3 51.1	67.1	44. OM
15	30.08 52.2	NbyNE	3	44.1 41.3	46.4	43.0 ODR

b. blue sky l. lightening a. snow
c. clouds m. misty (hazy) t. thunder.
f. fog o. overcast (dull) z. calm.
h. hail r. rain
Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SHANGHAI.

Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the Settlement.

1911.

Mar. 9	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
9	39.0	47.0	0.08
10	36.0	42.2	0.48
11	34.5	51.2	0.05
12	43.0	54.5	0.25
13	47.0	55.3	0.01
14	44.0	47.8	0.29
15	42.0	46.2	0.34

1910.

Mar. 9	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
9	37.3	54.2	—
10	36.6	58.6	—
11	40.0	64.0	—
12	34.2	49.5	—
13	36.2	53.8	—
14	44.2	64.8	0.09
15	49.2	71.8	—

BIRTHS.

LYNESS.—On March 9, 1911, at 2 Macgregor Road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lyness, a daughter.

PAPE.—On March 5, 1911, at Tsingtao, the wife of C. Pape, I. M. Customs, of a daughter. (Iris May.)

MARRIAGE.

COHEN—ELIAS.—On Wednesday March 8, 1911, at Shearith Israel Synagogue, No. 9 Seward Road, Meyer Moses Cohen, of Jacob Sassoon Mills, Bombay, to Liza Elias, of No. 16 Quinsan Road. Bombay papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HYNDMAN, JNR.—On March 12, 1911, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Kenneth Cyril, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Eug. Hyndman, Jnr.

PREVOST.—On March 8, 1911, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, James Francis Prevost, Chief Engineer China Merchants' S.N. Co., aged 71 years.

The North-China Daily News

Subscription Tls. 24 per annum.

The North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette.

Subscription Tls. 12 per annum.

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The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 17, 1911.

FAMINE PICTURES.

GRIM indeed is the picture conjured up by the words of the Chairman of the Famine Committee—"Within a distance of one hundred and fifty miles as the crow would fly, three millions of people are slowly dying of cold and hunger." Grimmer still are some of the camera records; so grim, indeed, that practical men on seeing them think only of practical means for saving at least some of the victims. These practical means have been and are being taken, and we, therefore, feel at liberty to turn to some other famine pictures, pictures which show how famines are brought about. Here, for example, is a bustling old dame in a garden in our western suburb. She is permitted to enter there when the first frosts have killed the leaves and sent the sap downwards. The result is that she scrapes together many a bundle of dead leaves, stalks, grass, etc., enough, doubtless, to boil her kettle for many days. Nobody grudges her little gains, nobody but the earth itself. That is being robbed. And that is how it is being robbed, and has been robbed from end to end of China for countless generations. China, except in some few favoured districts, takes more out of the soil every year than she returns to it, and the result is ever increasing impoverishment. The customs of the father are the customs of the son; the customs of Northern Kiangsu and Anhui are the customs of Shantung, and even of Manchuria to which they have been carried, and where already robbery of the soil has begun in some districts to tell its tale in lessening organic matter, greater grittiness, and impaired fertility. There is, then, a close connexion between the picture of the single old dame in our western garden and the "three millions of people slowly dying of cold and hunger."

We turn to another. It dates back far into the haze of China's early history, when first the forefathers of the race came down the Tarim valley and, scattering themselves over northern China, found hills and mountains richly clad with forest growth, and fertile valleys where, once the timber was cleared,

a spring tickling of the soil brought forth the laughter of an ample harvest. In time the low lands were denuded of trees. Then came the turn of the slopes, higher and higher till all were stripped. Where there had been an ample dress of perennial verdure, moistening the air by evaporation, holding an ample store of water in a mass of spongy roots, and with its coolness ensuring frequent showers from a moisture-bearing breeze, there was left nothing but the bare hill side. Extremes of heat and cold, extremes of drought and flood were—as we now know—the natural results. In vain did the water-bearing monsoon find its way to the plains of Shantung. There were no trees with coolness sufficient to ensure gentle condensation. If condensation did occur, it was all too often due to a neighbouring stratum of colder air from the north, and then catastrophe began in a new form. The soil, hitherto so fertile in the plains, had much of its richness washed out of it and precipitated into the streams. The erstwhile spongy soil of the hill-side saw itself dashed down the slopes to cover the valley below, and to choke up every water way with thousands of tons of debris, leaving the hill as bare as the palm of one's hand. Thus were two of the greatest blessings known to man, water and fertile soil, turned into two of his greatest curses—floods and silt. But after all, the men of old did only what our old dame has done this winter. They, however, had forests to deal with: she has but flower-stalks and dead leaves. The difference is the measure of China's decay.

Most of it is the result of an innocent ignorance. But history hints at another picture tending to famine which is not so innocent although it is equally harmful. Travellers in the north tell us of the remains of old highways, of aqueducts and bridges, and other signs of civilized means of communication. The suggestion is that the Manchu Government wilfully destroyed, or allowed to fall into decay, these roads in order that enemies might not find it easy to concentrate antagonistic forces. Thus it happens that, if the unfortunate farmer should have an occasional surplus, he has no attainable market in which to dispose of it, and so is ever on the verge of starvation. We hear much of the introduction of railways into China, but the truth is that it is rather a Telford than a Stephenson that China really needs. The general spectacle of an impoverished country-side is, at its best, but little

better than what it is now, when famine more than decimates it. For even the rivers have not been kept open. They, as we have seen, are choked as the result of centuries of denudation. In some places the evils of their flooding have been accentuated by networks of misplaced embankments which, by interfering with natural drainage, and by penning in the floods, do more harm than good. When a stream becomes, like the Hoangho, so bad as to be named "China's Sorrow", a great deal of money is spent over it, and perhaps the Dragon gods are appeased by the sweet savour of "ten great sticks of Tibetan incense". Then the rains cease, the water abates, breaches are closed—for the time being—and the official retires, a rich man. These are some of the famine pictures which deal with causes rather than with results. To the question what can be done to remedy the evil, the answer is difficult. Our Szechien correspondent, whose appalling record of flood and famine appears in another column, suggests a scheme of obvious utility; and it is sincerely to be wished that the Young China party would spare some of the energy, that it now devotes to theoretical constitution-building, for the practical needs so cruelly revealed. It can scarcely be pleasing to that party that the people should begin, in our correspondent's words, "to lean on and expect foreign help". But it seems at present as if nothing short of an engineering Napoleon could achieve a remedy; and he would surely need to live for many generations.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News" Service.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENTS.

Hongkong, March 9.

The Imperial Government, which contributed £9,000 towards the loss of revenue caused by the repression of the opium trade in Hongkong in 1910, has telegraphed to the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, informing him that the Imperial Estimates will include £12,000 for a similar purpose this year, and a similar amount for next year.—Our Own Correspondent.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE CASE FOR CHINA.

Peking, March 9.

China has replied further to the Russian Note. I am authoritatively informed that China contends that free trade in the New Dominions, according to Article XII of the Treaty of 1881, is confined to the import of foreign and the export of native produce. As tea is a native product it is ineligible for sale in the New Dominions. The establishment of Consulates entails, according to Article X, the simultaneous application of duties. Mixed Court procedure has already been applied.

The Reply concludes with the hope that Russia will appreciate China's repeated attempts at the preservation of friendly relations.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

A STRONG HINT.

London via Bombay, March 13.

The "Novoe Vremya" declares that further discussions with China are useless and that an ultimatum must be presented.—*Reuter*.

A VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM.

Peking, March 15.

M. Korostovetz, the Russian Minister in Peking, has demanded the withdrawal of China's last Note, which is considered unsatisfactory and as mere persistence in China's former arbitrary interpretation of the Treaty of 1881.

The Minister's communication practically amounts to an ultimatum.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

STRAINED RELATIONS INEVITABLE.

London via Bombay, March 15.

Relations between Russia and China are again critical.

Russia considers that the Chinese replies indicate an unfriendly distortion of treaty provisions. She has presented a Note declaring that China's procedure will inevitably involve serious disturbance of the relations between the two Powers.—*Reuter*.

THE UNREST IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

London, March 9.

Telegrams from Washington state that conflicting reports are current in regard to the mobilization of United States' troops on the Mexican border. It is believed that this step has been taken because conditions in Mexico are less satisfactory than is pretended.

Persistent reports in regard to the physical condition of President

Diaz have lately alarmed his friends.—*Exclusive Service*.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

London via Bombay, Mar. 10.

Dispatches from Washington state that the Navy Department has ordered the scout cruiser Chester to Tampico, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The War Department has ordered three aeroplanes to be sent to Texas to be used for scouting.

New York messages state that the cruisers Tennessee, Montana, and North Carolina have sailed for the Gulf of Mexico.—*Reuter*.

* * The Montana, Tennessee and North Carolina are each of 14,500 tons. The Chester has a tonnage of 3,750.—*Ed*.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

London via Bombay, March 11.

Telegrams from Washington state that the object of the concentration of the United States naval and military forces on the Mexican boundary is now officially explained as being intended to check filibustering and the smuggling of arms and men across the frontier for the benefit of the fruitless insurrection that has been disturbing the borders for nearly a year past.

It is certain that unofficial, if not official, foreign representations prompted the United States' action.—*Reuter*.

A DELICATE POSITION.

London via Bombay, March 13.

Telegrams from New York state that the Mexican Government has decided to suspend the constitutional guarantees throughout the Republic.

Four American men-of-war have been ordered to visit Mexican ports, and are virtually patrolling the coast.

Señor Dinantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, has been interviewed in New York. He said that, when an armed force crosses the border of a neighbouring Power without invitation or permission, it means invasion and occupation, and that means war.—*Reuter*.

A BORDER BATTLE.

London via Bombay, March 13.

Reports from Douglas, Arizona, state that a battle between Mexicans took place at Aguaprieta on Sunday. Five hundred insurgents emerged from a cañon. Three hundred Federal troops attacked the rebels, who finally withdrew. Thirty-five were killed.

Thousands of spectators watched the battle.—*Reuter*.

* * Neither Douglas nor Aguaprieta appears to find a place on the map, but they would seem to be situated close to the Arizona-Mexican frontier.—*Ed*.

A QUESTION FOR JAPAN.

London via Bombay, March 15.

The anti-American feeling in Mexico is stated to be intense.

Persistent reports are being circulated to the effect that the action of the United States is intended as an anti-Japanese demonstration, in consequence of the strong pro-Japanese movement in Mexico, which, it is stated, is contemplating giving to Japan a naval base.—*Reuter*.

GERMAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE ADALBERT.

London via Bombay, March 9.

Reports from Kiel state that the German Emperor and Empress are at the bedside of their sailor son Prince Adalbert, who is suffering from appendicitis.—*Reuter*.

* * Prince Adalbert is the third son of the German Emperor. He was born on July 14, 1884.—*Ed*.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

London via Bombay, March 9.

In the course of a naval debate in the French Chamber M. Delcassé, Minister for Marine, announced that he aimed at the complete equipment of arsenals and the creation of a well-trained fleet ready for any emergency.—*Reuter*.

March 11.

M. Delcassé, the Minister for Marine, addressing the Chamber, stated that in 1920 Germany would have twenty Dreadnoughts and France would also have twenty. Germany, in that year, would have twelve armoured cruisers to France's eighteen, but the former would be the more powerful vessels.—*Reuter*.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

London via Bombay, March 9.

The negotiations between Great Britain and Japan in connexion with the new Japanese Tariff are nearing a conclusion.—*Reuter*.

* * A telegram dated January 28 stated that conferences in regard to a Treaty of Commerce were being held at the Foreign Office between the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kato, and representatives of the Foreign Office and of the Board of Trade. The negotiations were reported to be progressing satisfactorily.—*Ed*.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

NAVAL OPINIONS.

London via Bombay, March 9.

Lord Morley, replying to questions in the House of Lords, said that the general opinion of the Admiralty was that the effect of the Declaration of London upon naval war would be small and inconsiderable.—*Reuter.*

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

London via Bombay, March 9.

The Chinese Minister in London, H.E. Liu Yu-lin, has been received in audience by Queen Mary.—*Reuter.*

THE ROYAL TOUR.

London, March 10.

In the House of Commons the Premier, Mr. Asquith, stated that the King would be absent on his visit to India probably from the middle of November to the end of January.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE NAVY.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

London via Bombay, March 10.

The Navy Estimates call for £44,392,500, an increase of £3,788,800. New construction will cost £15,063,877, an increase of £1,784,047, and will include five large armoured ships. The personnel will be increased by 3,000 men. Of the amount for new construction £1,738,645 is for beginning work on the new programme, which comprises, besides the five large armoured ships, three protected cruisers and one unarmoured cruiser, twenty destroyers, six submarines, two river gunboats, a river destroyer, a depot ship and a hospital ship.

THE PORTSMOUTH COMMAND.

Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in succession to the late Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe.—*Reuter.*

•• Admiral Sir Arthur Moore was Commander-in-Chief on the China Station from 1906 to 1908.—*Ed.*

THE AUXILIARY FLEETS.

London, March 10.

In the statement made by Mr. R. McKenna, K.C., First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing the Naval Estimates, he said that certain questions affecting the administration and organization of the Dominion Naval Forces had been discussed with the Dominion Governments, and he hoped that many

details would be settled prior to the Imperial Conference.—*Exclusive Service.*

RADICAL DISCONTENT.

London, March 11.

The Lobby correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says that he has never known more intense irritation among the Radicals, than that which has been caused by the Navy Estimates. Only the constitutional crisis prevents serious defections; even the moderate Liberals are profoundly disquieted at the growth in naval expenditure, which they consider is dictated by the Admirals.—*Exclusive Service.*

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

London via Bombay, March 14.

A discussion took place yesterday in the House of Commons on a resolution deploring the expenditure upon the Army and Navy.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "We advise building ships in numbers sufficient to enable the British Navy to secure us in all contingencies." He said further that this policy involved no hostility to any foreign Power.

Mr. McKenna mentioned that in the spring of 1914 Germany would have twenty-one and Great Britain thirty Dreadnoughts. If there were no further amendment of the German Navy Law, the Estimates for 1912-13 would show a reduction.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Estimates did not exceed what was sufficient. It must not be supposed, he said, that because of the increase in the Estimates, our foreign relations were strained.

The resolution was rejected by 270 votes to fifty-six.—*Reuter.*

SIR E. GREY'S VIEWS.

London, March 14.

Sir Edward Grey in the course of his speech said that it had been suggested that much might be done by agreement, particularly with Germany—perhaps an agreement to insure that no addition would be made to the present German programme. All that could be a subject of discussion between the two Governments; but it was a small matter compared with the rise or fall of world expenditure, which was the real thing we wished to reach.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, said that the defence made by Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty was good. He would abstain, at present, from criticizing the Estimates.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

London via Bombay, March 11.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Conservative paper "Kreuz Zeitung" commenting upon the Baghdad Railway situation, says that if Great Britain's principal concern is to exclude foreign sea-power from the Persian Gulf, then, as Germany's interests are purely commercial, it is not impossible that an Anglo-German Agreement will be reached, which will do justice to Great Britain's special position.

"Die Post" says that the negotiations between Turkey and the Baghdad Railway Company have resulted in an agreement in regard to the Gulf section of the line, and that an understanding, which will offer a basis for negotiations with Great Britain, will shortly be reached.—*Reuter.*

A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

London via Bombay, March 11.

Count Sforza, Italian Consul-General in Budapest, has been appointed Minister in Peking.—*Reuter.*

PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA.

London via Bombay, March 11.

The condition of Prince Adalbert of Prussia is quite satisfactory, and the German Emperor and Empress have returned to Berlin.—*Reuter.*

A PARLIAMENT OF EMPIRE.

DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

London, March 13.

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, speaking at a banquet in Sydney, said that it was idle to deny that, in consequence of foreign naval development, the maintenance of a two-Power standard had become impossible for Great Britain.

"Our aim," he said, "is to weld the Empire into one great, flexible State for defence purposes, preserving the widest local autonomy, but transferring to a Council or Parliament of Defence all questions involving defence or kindred subjects, including foreign policy, foreign treaties, and international agreements."

Sir Joseph Ward suggested the creation of an Imperial House of Representatives and a Senate.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE PLAGUE.

MORTALITY AMONG CHINESE DOCTORS.

London via Bombay, March 13.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that eighteen out of nineteen Chinese doctors at the hospital at Kuanchengtsie have died of plague. The hospital will be burned.—*Reuter.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A. NAVAL DEFENCE SCHEME.

London via Bombay, March 14.

Dispatches from Melbourne state that Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson has presented his report upon Australian naval defence. He recommends the construction, to be spread over quinquennial eras, of a fleet to be completed in twenty-two years at a total cost of £28,000,000. This would involve, for annual maintenance, an outlay of £1,226,000. The personnel would be 15,000.

Admiral Henderson also recommends the Commonwealth gradually to build up the shipbuilding and armament industries, until all naval requisites can be manufactured in Australia.—*Reuter.*

PERSIA.

THE NEW CABINET.

London via Bombay, March 14.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the new Cabinet has been presented to the Mejliss. The Sipahdar Azam is Premier, and Mutasam Sultaneh, Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Reuter.*

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

London, March 15.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, in introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, referred to the serious shortage of officers, and proposed the adoption of a system of nomination for Sandhurst by Headmasters, who would be required to state that their nominees have shown real capacity as Englishmen. The preliminary examination would be abolished, and each case recommended would be considered on its merits.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

London via Bombay, March 15.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce that an Imperial Rescript has been published, stating that the Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged abuses in the naval administration has found

no ground for the charges, but recommends reorganization of the Ministry of Marine.

The Ministry is framing regulations for the control of the building programme.—*Reuter.*

A telegram dated February 4, stated that the Duma Committee on National Defence had drawn up a formidable indictment of the Ministry of Marine, charging it with misapplication of the credits voted for torpedo-boats and submarines in the Black Sea.—*Ed.*

JAPANESE SERVICE.

VISCOUNT TERAUCHI.

Tokio, March 9.

A cousin of the assassin of Prince Ito, with a dozen accomplices, has been arrested at Phonyang in Korea. He is alleged to have intended to assassinate Viscount Terauchi, the Governor-General of Korea.

On February 1 our Tokyo correspondent telegraphed that a rumour was current that an attempt had been made upon the life of Viscount Terauchi.—*Ed.*

THE CARNARVONSHIRE.

The British steamer Carnarvonshire, which stranded at Nabasima, near Kobe, has sustained greater damage than was supposed, and has not yet been refloated.

Men-of-war are going to her rescue.

AERONAUTICS.

Tokio, March 13.

The first flight of Baldwin's aeroplane was made at Osaka yesterday and was successful. Three more flights are to be made in Osaka, and four in Tokio.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By Arrangement with the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, March 8.

Lieut.-General Gerngross, the Chief of the Russian General Staff, has been placed at the disposal of the Minister of War. He is succeeded by Lieut.-General Shilinsky, Commander of the Tenth Army Corps, garrisoned in Charkow.

The riots in Mexico are now extending to the South. The situation of foreigners has become endangered. The United States Government is taking precautions.

March 9.

M. Sazanoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been taken ill with a severe attack of diphtheria.

The British Government stated in the House of Commons that since 1905

Great Britain had never undertaken the obligation to support France with British troops. This statement of the British Government has had a very favourable effect in Germany.

The various Ministers of Mexico in Europe are denying the New York reports to the effect that a very dangerous crisis has arisen in Mexico.

To-day the Committee of the Reichstag discussed the last resolution of the Bundesrat with regard to the Constitution question of Alsace-Lorraine. According to this resolution Prussia has renounced the increase of her votes in the Bundesrat by three votes to be given to Alsace-Lorraine. The position of the Statthalter (Viceroy) remains unchanged. It is impossible for the present to make Alsace-Lorraine an independent federal state. In case the Reichstag will not accept this last resolution of the Bundesrat, the latter will withdraw the whole Bill.

The Portuguese Government has deposed the Bishop of Oporto on the ground of insubordination.

March 10.

Prince Bülow, the former Chancellor of the German Empire, has had conferred upon him the chair of honour of the International Art Exhibition in Rome.

Notwithstanding the statement made by the British Government in the House of Commons, French newspapers are publishing details of deliberations between the British and French Governments with regard to co-operation by the Armies and Navies of both countries against Germany (*sic*!).

The Paris "Temps" desires to see a new, active policy opened by France in Morocco.

St. Petersburg telegraph agencies give reassuring news of the state of things in Manchuria, and deny that there is anything like a Boxer rising at Mukden.

On the occasion of the celebration of the ninetieth birthday of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria in Munich, the Prince Regent has delivered several personal addresses, and has given a number of donations for art and social purposes. The German Emperor has conferred on Dr. K. Baron von Podewils-Dierpau, the Bavarian Premier, the brilliant and the Grand Cordons of the Order of the Red Eagle, and on Count von und zu Lerchenfeld auf Köfering und Schonberg, the Bavarian Plenipotentiary to the Bundesrat, the Order of the Black Eagle.

March 11.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" welcomes the statement made by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with regard to the Baghdad Railway as affording a practical way to an understanding as to the final part of the line between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf.

The condition of M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has improved.

France intends to send a punitive expedition into the interior of Morocco.

in view of the fact that one lieutenant and several soldiers have been murdered there.

THE German Government authorizes refutation in the American Press of the charges which the latter had made against it of intending to violate the Monroe doctrine in Mexico.

THE ninetieth birthday of Prince Regent Luitpold has been celebrated at Munich with the greatest enthusiasm. King George has conferred upon the Prince Regent the Order of the Garter.

THE mail which left Shanghai, via Tairen and Siberia, on February 24 was delivered in Berlin on the 10th instant.

March 12.

THE "Reichsanzeiger," in a leader, cordially celebrates the ninetieth birthday of Prince Regent Luitpold, the purport of whose life has always been genuine traditional German fidelity. The Prince is a venerable representative of heroic national spirit, and the paper hopes that he may maintain for a long time to come the seat of honour as the Nestor of the German federated Princes. There was a great display of flags in Berlin on the occasion of the birthday, in celebration of which the Emperor gave a luncheon to the leaders of the Bavarian Colony in Berlin.

THE Turkish army has gained more successes over the rioters in Yemen.

AN overwhelming vote of confidence was given by the Constantinople Chamber to Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance.

March 13.

AMIDST the greatest enthusiasm the statue of Otto von Wittelsbach, the founder of the Bavarian Dynasty, was unveiled at Munich. The German Emperor has presented his portrait to Prince Regent Luitpold. At the celebration in the Berlin Castle the Emperor appeared, accompanied by his grandson, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, who was led by the hand by the Empress. At Rome a grand celebration has taken place at the Vatican in honour of Prince Regent Luitpold. The latter has published an edict expressing his heart-felt thanks.

A REPORT to the London "Observer" from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Russo-Chinese conflict has taken a dangerous turn, on account of the Waiwupun's refusal to accept the Russian demands in the Consular question, is, till now, without foundation.

THE appointment of Vice-Admiral von Heeringen to be Chief of the Staff of Admirals has been published. Admiral von Fischel, till now the Chief of the Staff of Admirals, has been placed on the retired list.

THE Mexican Government has proclaimed martial law in a somewhat mild form against the insurgents, and has stated that any active intervention of the Washington Government is not desired.

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce has arranged a tour of study for prominent American business-men through Europe. The party will stay in Germany during June and July.

THE Hamburg shipping firms have decided to raise the wages of the crews of their ships by long-service grants, beginning from April 1. At the same time a more thorough system of control of their victuals and of overtime regulations will be introduced.

March 14.

THE German Emperor will start for Corfu on March 24, and will pay a short visit on the way to the Emperor-King Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary at Vienna.

REPORTS from St. Petersburg state that a Cabinet Council has advised M. Korostovetz, the Russian Minister in Peking, on account of the alleged unsatisfactory nature of the Chinese reply, to repeat the Russian demands once more, this time in the form of an ultimatum. The occupation of Kuldja, for the purpose of supporting the ultimatum, is also stated to be imminent.

ACCORDING to news from Mexico, the danger of intervention in the Mexican revolt on the part of the United States is now removed.

THIRTEEN Professors of Moscow University have been dismissed in connexion with recent troubles at the High School.

It is rumoured that General Baron Fredericksz, the Minister of the Russian Imperial House, is about to resign.

A RESCRIPT of the Tsar, addressed to Vice-Admiral Wojewodski, the Russian Minister of the Navy, says that the examination of the principal administration of the naval ports and wharves has shown no abuses. Slight deviations from order exist, but they will be removed as soon as the means of quelling them have been sanctioned. New regulations for a naval programme are in future to be submitted to the Tsar for sanction. The Admiralty Council is to deliberate with the Navy Department about a reorganization of the construction of men-of-war, and is to submit its results to the Tsar, and in addition, is to work out new regulations for the naval ports.

THE Committee of the German Reichstag has passed the Bill for the Constitutional Reform of Alsace-Lorraine, after the last concessions made by the Bundesrat.

THE exchange of Notes between Russia and China on the question of Russian trade in Mongolia has led to a Russian ultimatum addressed to China. Russia considers China's answer with regard to the restriction of Russian trade by monopolies, and with regard to the erection of Russian Consulates in the district of Kobdo, to contain proof that China's attitude towards Russia is unfriendly. China is exhorted to reconsider the consequences of such an attitude which must necessarily lead to a disturbance of hitherto friendly relations.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE KOBE HERALD."

London, Feb. 28.

In the course of a leading article on the Treaty just entered into at Washington between America and Japan,

"The Times" praises the work of Japanese statesmen. "The Times" says that both nations are to be congratulated, but that the greater share of the credit belongs to Japan, if the burden of the undertaking lies upon Japan for that which must follow upon the treaty. It regards the treaty as a very useful lesson to those who delight in talking about inevitable wars, inasmuch as it demonstrates how dangerous disputes can be successfully adjusted by the exercise of tact and common-sense on the part of the statesmen of both countries concerned.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

In continuance of their meeting last week two hundred Unionist Members of Parliament have just had a meeting in the House of Commons to discuss the question of reforming the House of Lords. The proceedings were secret, but "The Morning Post" says that some of the Members want the Upper Chamber to be elected by large constituencies while others prefer an Upper House consisting of members chosen by the existing Peers. "The Times" also admits that divergent views were revealed in this assembly. The view taken by the Liberals of the meeting is that it amounts to a great rebellion against Mr. Balfour's leadership.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

March 1.

It is officially announced that at a meeting which has just been held two hundred Unionist Peers submitted to the party Whip and accepted Lord Lansdowne's reform measure, but "The Times" says the official report is misleading and adds that it was apparently intended to mislead. The meeting assembled after Lord Lansdowne's scheme was published.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

Six hundred coolies employed on the Panama Canal threaten to go on strike, unless one of their fellow-workers is charged (?) with responsibility for an accident which recently occurred. It is feared that the whole work may have to be suspended.—*"Osaka Asahi"*

Vienna, March 2.

Since February 27, several conflicts have taken place between Turks and Greeks on the frontier, but the Foreign Departments of the two countries show no particular anxiety.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

London, March 3.

FURTHER details of the Russian "Houndsditch" affair show that it occurred at Biezhetsk in the province of Tver. A Russian policeman tried to arrest two suspects whereupon the latter fired at and killed two policemen, wounding another. The murderers then took refuge in a bathhouse. The building was besieged all night; another policeman, a sergeant, being wounded in the operations. In the morning the two desperadoes were found dead.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

March 4.

TEHERAN dispatches state that a party of Afghans are on their way to the coast of the Persian Gulf. It is supposed that they have been sent to take delivery of the smuggled arms and

ammunition which the English cruisers seized last week.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

Lisbon telegrams state that a Royalist plot has been discovered at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

THE Marquess of Lansdowne is ill and it is feared that his illness will involve the postponement of the introduction of the Lords' Reform Bill for at least a week. The Marquess of Lansdowne is being criticized in connexion with his alleged attempt to sell the famous painting by Rembrandt entitled "The Windmill," which is now in his possession.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

March 5.

MR. CHARLES Edward Hobhouse, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, states that the Old Age Pensions Bill has saved the country £1,500,000 in rates.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

March 6.

BUENOS AYRES telegrams state that Paraguay has given in to the demand of the Government of the Argentine Republic and has undertaken to return the vessel which she had seized some time ago.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

ACCORDING to Ottawa telegrams, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of a speech on Tuesday, announced that although the Senate of the United States had not taken any measure in connexion with the treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States the Canadian Government had determined to have the treaty ratified.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

TANGIERS telegrams state that acts of violence, which are taking place among the rebel tribes in and near Fez, in Morocco, are causing an uneasy feeling. A Government force has been despatched to restore order.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

New York, March 4.

It is reported that Argentina has forwarded an ultimatum to Paraguay in connexion with prevailing disputes. A war may not impossibly break out, but Paraguay has no prospect of gaining the victory.—*"Tokio Asahi."*

London, March 6.

THE illness of the Earl of Crewe is giving rise to much comment in the Press, and stress is laid on the excessive strain to which the statesmen of the country have been subjected by recent political developments. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Viscount Morley have been ill; and Mr. Lloyd George and Viscount Morley are still in feeble health. Grave apprehensions are entertained regarding Viscount Morley, who now takes the place of the Earl of Crewe as leader of the Government in the House of Lords, inasmuch as it is only a little time ago that he was compelled to resign the India Office through ill-health. Moreover, his state of health prevented him from taking part in the General Election.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

New York, March 8.

PRESIDENT Taft has ordered 21,000 troops to the frontier of Mexico, and at the same time has given instructions for the dispatch of fifteen men-of-war to the Gulf of Mexico. Respecting this, an American official states that these move-

ments are in connexion with certain manoeuvres for which preparations have been in progress for some time past. As the Army and Navy have received urgent orders, there is behind the movement than this statement suggests. Some reports have it that, as Great Britain demanded the protection of life and property in Mexico and threatened to interfere, the Washington Government recognised that extraordinary measures were called for.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

ACCORDING to an announcement made by the Mexican Embassy in Washington, Present Diaz is dangerously ill. As it is feared that some foreign Powers may intervene, American troops are being hurried south by special trains.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

PRESIDENT Taft has assured President Diaz that the step he has been reluctantly compelled to take is not intended to be in any way hostile.—*"Osaka Mainichi."*

San Francisco, March 6.

MR. HORSLEY, a Democratic member, has introduced to the Californian Legislature a resolution which aims at excluding Indian and Japanese emigrants. The idea is to forward a petition to the extra session of Congress to be convoked on April 8. The proposal is ridiculed by most of the members.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

March 8.

THE War Department has issued orders for the mobilization of the Infantry here. The orders were received on the 8th at 1 a.m. and all preparations were completed by 7.30 a.m. when a division of Infantry from Monterey Barracks marched to Santiago. The Pacific Squadron is hurriedly sailing for the Gulf of Mexico. The reason of this sudden move is not definitely known, but the President states that it is in connexion with manoeuvres.—*"Osaka Asahi."*

"THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

London, March 7.

THE Russian Government expects an invitation from the United States to take part in a conference on the preservation of the South Pacific seal fisheries, to be held in April. It is understood that the new Bill dealing with the East Siberian Fisheries will enact a twelve-mile limit law.—*"Tokio Asahi."*

THE declaration of the Ministerial policy in France has aroused little enthusiasm, except the announcement that it is the intention of the Government to continue the foreign policy of its predecessors and to strengthen the land and sea forces. Otherwise the Premier's speech failed to throw any light on the practical attitude of the Government on important questions. The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence by a majority of 195, but there were nearly 100 abstentions and the position of the Government is not considered secure.—*"Tokio Asahi."*

"THE JAPAN ADVERTISER."

London, Feb. 28.

THERE was a small attendance in the House of Commons last evening, betokening diminished interest in the Veto

Bill. At the opening of the debate on the second reading, Mr. Austen Chamberlain again appealed to the Government to effect a compromise.—*"Jiji Shimpō."*

March 3.

After four days' uninteresting debate the House of Commons read the Veto Bill a second time by a majority of 125. The Opposition leaders intend to make strong efforts to get the Bill amended in committee, but public interest is entirely confined to the fate of the measure when it is submitted to the House of Lords.—*"Jiji Shimpō."*

March 7.

LORD Crewe's illness will probably involve changes in the Cabinet. Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, are likely to receive peerages in order to strengthen the Government in the House of Lords, while Col. J. E. B. Seely will probably become Secretary of State for War.—*"Jiji."*

"THE JAPAN HERALD."

London, March 6.

"THE TIMES" correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that China has forwarded to Russia a Note stating that she does not wish to revise the Treaty concluded in 1881. Such a sudden change of attitude on the part of China appears to be due to her suspicion of the attitude of Japan, and also to the fear that Japan and other countries intend to secure the same privileges as those granted to Russia after the revision. The recent affairs denote that the Japanese and Russian policies in Manchuria are not quite as united as was expected.—*"Jiji Shimpō."*

"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

London, March 4.

Sir Edward Tennant, Lord Lieutenant of Peeblesshire, has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland in succession to the Earl of Stair, and has been raised to the Peerage.

To-day the Army beat the Royal Navy in the annual Inter-services Rugby match by twenty-two points to thirteen.

"Knockout" Brown has beaten Wolgast on points.

At the Grand Military Meeting at Sandown, McCalmont, of the 7th Hussars, won the Military Gold Cup.

March 6.

THE winner of the National Hunt Steeplechase was Sir Halbert.

FIELD-MARSHAL Lord Kitchener has been appointed to the command of the troops which are to take part in the Coronation ceremonies in London.

THE King has announced his intention of giving a Coronation fête for children at the Crystal Palace. Arrangements are to be made for one hundred thousand children to participate.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

London, March 7.

THE fifth Test match between Australia and South Africa proved an excellent contest. A fine game resulted in a win for Australia by seven wickets.

FIELD-Marshal Lord Kitchener has concluded his holiday tour in Egypt and has started for England.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

PEKING telegrams state that a telegraphic memorial from Viceroy Hsi Liang reports a great decrease in plague cases in Fengtien, and no spreading to other places need be feared.

Mr. Chang Yun-yien, the Director of the Taching Government Bank has resigned, and Duke Tsai Teé intends to appoint Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling to be his successor.

VICEROY Jui Chêng, in response to a Peking summons, replied that he will come to the Capital in a few days.

Yi Ko, the cashiered Tartar-General of Suiyuanchêng, is still staying in the "White Cloud," a Taoist temple, and has not been deported yet.

THE Government Council will hold a meeting on the 12th instant to discuss the new official system. The Government has again urged the new Tartar-General for Ili, H. E. Chi Jui, to proceed straight to his post, owing to critical news having been received of the Ili situation.

A NANKING telegram says that H. E. Chao Erh-sên will first proceed to Soochow, and then visit Hangchow, before going to the North.

A SUNGKIANG telegram reports that his Honour Tsai has succeeded in dispersing the miscreants and restoring peace.

ANOTHER Peking telegram states that, on account of frontier troubles, the five Viceroys, Chen of Chihli, Chang of the Two Kiangs, Hsi of Manchuria, Jui of Hukang and Li of Yunkuai, are all unable to leave their several posts for Peking to discuss the new official system. However, they have sent deputies with their opinions committed to paper to represent them.

THE Russian Minister has addressed a dispatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requesting it to prohibit the native press from publishing reports in connexion with frontier disputes between China and Russia. The Ministers for Japan and Great Britain have each addressed a similar note to the Waiwupu with regard to unsettled affairs in Manchuria and Yunnan, respectively. The Ministry of the Interior has been, accordingly, instructed to this effect.

A MEMORIAL of Chao Erh-sên, the Szechuan Viceroy, gives the census of that province up to the end of the last year as containing, 9,205,200 families,

with a total population of 50,217,000, of which male children number 4,288,600, while male adults who are young and strong are 8,669,200 in number. The Grand Council is much elated at the promptitude with which H.E. Chao has responded to its order, considering that Szechuan is a province of large dimensions and is densely populated.

Reports from the Singking Governor state that there are large divisions of Russian troops in Tarpakhartai, consisting of artillery corps, infantry regiments, and Cossack mounted troopers. The Russian Government began drafting in these troops last autumn and has only just completed the work. The force was concentrated in Eastern Turkestan, whence an entry into Chinese Territory is easily made.

PEKING telegrams state that Imperial sanction has been granted to the Grand Council to summon Jui Chêng, Viceroy of Hupeh, to Peking, in company with Chao Erh-sên, for a grand consultation on State affairs. A special train will be sent by the Yuchuanpu to bring them from Hankow.

At the suggestion of the Grand Council, instructions were issued to Peking and Provincial High Officials to recommend men who are thoroughly conversant with frontier matters for participation in Government Council meetings to be held for the purpose of discussing and deciding the future policy of the Government as to the defence and consolidation of frontier territories. Persons so recommended are to be employed in Government service in accordance with their respective standard of competency, irrespective of their official rank.

VICEROY Hsi Liang of Manchuria is said to have sent some trustworthy deputies to Peking to persuade the Grand Council by every means to support his request that no further time should be lost in obtaining a loan for the building of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has secretly telegraphed to Viceroy Chang Jen-chün to forbid the Shanghai Press to publish any tidings whatever relating to Russo-Chinese or Anglo-Chinese affairs. His Excellency replied that the Shanghai Taotai was instructed to act accordingly, and to request the telegraph authorities to refuse, or stop the transmission of, any telegrams that referred to China's foreign intercourse or relations.

THE same Ministry also sent a telegram to Wang Ta-hsih, Chinese Minister to Japan, stating that it had heard of some activity among the students studying in Japan. If this be the case, he should suppress them with all his power as promptly as he could. Should any complications arise from his negligence in dealing with them as directed, he would be held solely responsible.

TELEGRAMS were dispatched by the Ministry of the Interior to all the provinces to the effect that the Pienma

affair could be settled already, and that proclamations should be posted exhorting the people in their jurisdiction not to misunderstand the situation.

His Excellency Wu, Chinese Minister at Paris, has reported in a telegram that a secret treaty has been recently concluded between Great Britain and France, concerning their policies in Szechuan, Yunnan and Kuangsi. Viceroy Li Ching-hsi has memorialized the Throne by telegraph that the enemy's force is pressing forward to Yunnan proper, and that the situation is most critical. The Grand Council and the Ministry (the Waiwupu) have only acted half-heartedly for the sake of appearances, and have thereby prejudiced the nation. He urges the Government to adopt speedy means of action one way or the other, as the student and merchant classes of Yunnan demand immediate action. If this be delayed any longer, the memorialist fears an outbreak of hostility, after which the sacrifice of his own life and the destruction of his family cannot benefit the nation's stability in the least.

CHANG Kêng, the Shenkan Viceroy, (Shensi and Kansuh) telegraphs that the rebellion of Wuwei is spreading, and that the Circuit Commander Huang Fu-hsiang has been ordered to proceed on a punitive expedition. Further instructions from Peking are awaited with the utmost anxiety.

H. E. SHEN Yuen-pei, the Vice-President of the Ministry of Civil Appointments, is seriously ill, owing to his endeavour to get rid of the opium-smoking habit. According to a report from a reliable source, he is not expected to recover.

THE Russian Minister has requested the Waiwupu to postpone negotiations on the new treaty, as he has not yet received definite instructions from his Government.

VICEROY Li of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Grand Council to the effect that important points near the frontier on the line of communication between Yunnan, Cochin China, and Annam have been occupied by the French, who are still augmenting their force to an abnormal degree, without doubt with ulterior motives. The Government should not treat this matter as one of no consequence. Preparations to meet emergencies should at once be made.

THE Chinese Minister to Japan, H. E. Wang Ta-hsieh, has informed the Peking authorities that the Japanese Government contemplates increasing its garrison force in Manchuria to a still greater extent.

THE members of the National Assembly have demanded of their President an extra Session for the discussion of the present situation, but Prince Pu Lun refused their request on the ground that the Grand Councillors were all opposed to such a proposal.

LI LIEN-YIN, the head eunuch during the régime of the late Empress Dowager, is reported to have died on the 8th instant.

THE Russians have further invaded and occupied Wensu, Ili, and the Tartar General Kuang Fu has probably escaped, as he has not been heard of since March 1.

THE Governor of Singkiang has again asked the Government whether he should declare war or restore peace. His Excellency was instructed to avoid any hostile action by all means.

Hsu Shi-chang has been encouraged by the present troubles to recommend the reinstatement of Yuan Shih-kai, his patron. The Prince Regent is said to have yielded to his request by force of circumstances. H. E. Yuan will probably be summoned soon, if the situation does not improve.

PEKING telegrams report that Viceroy Hsi Liang has sent a telegraphic memorial saying that China should dispute the possession of Pienma with all her might; for if Pienma were once lost, the British would have access to the Lants'ang River which leads to Batang and Szechuan, in which case there would be great future trouble.

THE Waiwpu has reported to the Throne that an Association for the Study of Plague Prevention Methods has been established in Mukden. As doctors representing the Powers have all arrived there, it requested, and obtained, a Government grant of Tls. 40,000 to be drawn from Customs' receipts, for the expenditure in connexion with the accommodation of the visitors. An Imperial Order appoints Shi Shao-chi as a delegate at the forthcoming conference.

VICEROY Jui Cheng has asked for fifteen days leave of absence on account of indifferent health; and a Decree was issued granting his request and excusing him from coming to Peking in the meantime.

H. E. CHANG PIAO, Commander-in-Chief of Hupeh, has memorialized the Government for permission to purchase 6,000 *shih* of rice for his troops, and asking that instructions be sent to the Governor of Kiangsi to order all the customs and barriers to permit its transport free of duty.

ON March 10, the Palace authorities selected thirty young women, for service in the inner palace.

THE Hupeh Army has arrived at Tientsin. The Army Reorganization Bureau has telegraphed to Honan ordering the mobilization of the Honan troops for service in the North.

ON March 9, Na Tung and Hsi Shih-chang, members of the Grand Council, had a conference with the British Minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connexion with the withdrawal of the British troops from Pienma. A draft agreement, containing six clauses, is said to have been arrived at, and is to be signed as soon as a reply from the British Government is received.

THE marriage of the fifth son of Prince Ching will take place on April 24.

THE Ministry of War has appointed Chung Tan to proceed to Ili and assist in drilling the troops there.

HU Sze-chin, a censor, has memorialized that high and low in China are poverty-stricken. The Throne should lead the masses in frugality or at least in economy. The memorialist has heard that great building work in the Palace is impending, which will require an expenditure of several millions. Such lavish expenditure, he declares, is most untimely, to say the least, and should be prevented. The Regent has submitted the memorial to the Empress Dowager.

TROOPS numbering 1800 have started from Szechuan for Batang for the protection of Chinese interests in Tibet.

IMPERIAL Commissioner Chao Erh-feng will take the chief command of the force operating against the aboriginal tribes in Tibet. He will establish his headquarters at Kiangtze.

JAPAN will assume a much stronger attitude in future towards China, as a result of several secret conferences held in Tokio, at which the Kwantung Governor-General and the Minister to China were present. The policy in Manchuria will be more aggressive, and ultimate annexation of that country is said to have been resolved upon.

THE Ministry of Marine has altered its view with regard to its naval reorganization scheme, owing to insufficiency of funds. Probably the plan for the south will be first executed.

A HARBIN telegram to the Press welcomes intending immigrants from China Proper with warmth, and hopes their departure for Manchuria will be begun soon and will continue without cessation.

CHAO ERH-FENG, Imperial Commissioner for Tibet, has reported that 6,000 new troops have been recruited to be stationed at Tachiling, Litang, Batang, Chamodo, etc. The cost for maintenance, and other matters in connexion therewith, is estimated by him at Tls. 3,500,000 a year. He requests the Finance Ministry to assist him in raising the amount necessary.

THE Canton Viceroy has sent a telegram to Peking, reporting that there are French forces in great strength at Wenyuan, (outside the Chengyuankuan) and at Mangkai, (opposite to Tung-hing.) Some other places have also reported their presence but not in strength.

YUAN SHI-KAI has replied to Hsi Shih-chang, upon the latter's intimating to him his reinstatement by the Government, that he has no intention of again serving the Government and that he will decline to answer any Imperial summons, if issued.

VICEROY Li Ching-hsi telegraphed on March 9 that bad characters in the Eastern part of Yunnan were contemplating the organization of a rising, deeming that the Government's trouble in the West afforded a good opportunity for a successful revolution. He asked that the best and the most efficient

troops should be immediately dispatched to Yunnan to be ready for all emergencies.

YUAN SHIH-KAI has sent a long telegram to a certain Grand Councillor submitting suggestions how to deal with the present situation, and defining the most important steps to be taken in regard to the Anglo-Chinese and the Russo-Chinese complications. He expresses himself as resolved not to emerge again from retirement.

PEKING telegrams report that the British Government resolutely demands the opening of Pienma as a commercial port. The Grand Council has telegraphed to H. E. Liu, Chinese Minister in London, to negotiate with the British India Office.

ON March 12 all the high officials of the ten Ministries met at the Grand Council's Office for a discussion on the new official system and the official constitution of the new Cabinet. Some desultory references were also made to foreign affairs.

A DECREE was issued on Sunday granting the request of Viceroy Chang Jen-chun and Governor Chen T'eh-chue to detain 300,000 *shih* of the tribute-rice due this year, as well as 100,000 *shih* which is still outstanding, for the relief of the famine. The full amount is to be made good within the next two years.

THE Ministry of Finance has favourably considered the proposal of Loo Sze-wan to encourage industries in Manchuria by substantial assistance to the promoters on the part of the Government. Upon the submission of a report to the Throne by the Ministry, the original proposal was accepted and permission granted. This policy is pursued in the belief that industrial developments would act as a set-off against the crisis in the Eastern Provinces.

THE Prince Regent is angry at the discovery that all urgent reports from the frontiers have been purposely suppressed or delayed in their submission to the Throne by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and has ordered the Grand Councillors to send up all reports immediately on their arrival.

ILL-FEELING has been aroused between Viceroy Li Ching-hsi of Yunnan and the Waiwpu owing to difference in opinion with regard to the settlement of the Pienma incident. The former has prayed the Throne to permit him to resign his appointment.

A HANKOW telegram states that there are many famine refugees from Hupeh in Fengtien. According to one report they will be sent back by the land route; but another says that several thousands of refugees from the Hupeh Provinces in Fengtien will be sent back by way of Tairen, thence to Woosung and, by way of the Yangtze, direct to Wuchang. The latter report is the more probable, since it takes the water route, and troubles incident to the handling of so large a human freight may be mitigated, if not entirely avoided.

MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS.

March 10.

FOR those who look to the annual meeting of Ratepayers to provide the excitement of some nine days' wonder, the list of Resolutions to be brought forward on Tuesday week will be something of a disappointment. With one possible exception the list contains nothing controversial; nor has public gossip as yet supplied any inkling of sensations to come, as has occasionally been the case in previous years. The one point of controversy alluded to above is contained in Resolution VIII, under which the Council seeks powers to raise a loan not exceeding Tls. 350,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant. That this Resolution will give opportunity for further debate on the vexed question of Municipal trading seems not improbable, alike from the experience of previous years and from various correspondence which has appeared at different times in these columns. The subject is, however, too vast to receive, for the moment, more than a passing reference. One other point on which criticism may fasten is the proposal to borrow Tls. 300,000 "for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure," which item, as a glance at the Annual Report reveals, includes such items as the rebuilding of the Bund Bridge over the Yangkingpang, the purchase of certain land, road-making, drainage and a small amount of bunding and building. Of late years the tendency to cover Extraordinary Expenditure by loans has been growing more and more pronounced. In so far as our borrowing powers are concerned we are still well within our limit: "Interest" figures in the ordinary estimated expenditure of the year at no more than Tls. 109,000, and this is indeed a very small proportion of a total income of over two and a half millions. Moreover, it will doubtless be argued that the steady redemption of old debentures may fairly be set off against the incurring of new. The question is rather one of principle than of particular instance; and when, as now, the Resolutions contain yet other borrowing proposals to the extent all told of Tls. 600,000, while as the "Gazette" shows elsewhere new charges are impending on account of the General Hospital, it would seem wiser to impose some restriction on the now apparently accepted

system of borrowing for public works of a minor order.

Apart from these questions the Resolutions as a whole might fairly be described as a presentation of the inevitable. First and foremost we have the measures deemed necessary for the safeguarding of Shanghai against an outbreak of plague. The modifications of Numbers VIII and XVIII of the Rules with respect to new Chinese buildings, which the Council now brings forward for public approval, have been already fully set out in the Municipal Gazette, but it is useful to recall them here in brief. Rule VIII, as it stands at present, provides for the height to which the surface of the ground on all sites is to be raised above footpath or road, for the height of the ground floor, and for a six-inch bed of lime or concrete cement under the ground floor; while Rule XVIII, paragraph 3, enacts that a certain space for ventilation must be left between floor-boards and cement. Under the amendments now proposed this paragraph disappears altogether, and "the ground floor is to consist either of six inches of concrete impervious to rats and water," or of boards laid flat on well-rammed tar concrete superimposed on three inches of concrete. Further provisions are also introduced against lath and plaster walls, hollow spaces between ceilings and floors, or under staircases, the amendments in these particulars following closely on the lines laid down in the Hongkong Building Ordinances. Article XXX of the Land Regulations authorizes the Council to alter the building by-laws as it may think fit, subject only to such alterations being submitted "for the opinion of the Land Commissioners and to adequate notice." But in the present instance the amendments met with so much opposition from the Special Committee to which they were referred that the Council decided to take no step without first receiving public sanction. To form a just opinion of the plague Resolution, it must be read in conjunction with the section of the Budget referring to the Health Department, under which appears the item of Tls. 50,000 "for the rat-proofing of existing native houses in those places where the danger of plague is greatest." The whole proposal, to quote from the Budget once more, "has the nature of a fair compromise," a plea with which no reasonably-minded man should disagree. The Building Regulations date from days when Shanghai was believed to be immune to plague, or at least when the intimate con-

nexion between plague and rats was less perfectly understood; and to this extent it is fair that owners of house property should receive some consideration. As regards houses yet to be built the case is otherwise, and no private interest or inconvenience can be allowed to militate against the general welfare, where safety is a matter of following certain well-approved and clearly marked lines.

Next to plague prevention, the most interesting of the special Resolutions is the one that finally brings the new Volunteer Headquarters and Drill Hall within the sphere of practical politics. Two years ago when this expense was voted, it may be remembered that the Chairman of the Municipal Council hinted plainly that the day was not far distant when other institutions besides the Volunteers would be in need of extending their premises. The intervening months have seen much fruitless searching for suitable sites, of which the land on the Soochow Creek appeared to be the favourite. During that time also, it is to be supposed, the necessities of the Municipal Offices certainly did not tend to make themselves less apparent; and in the end a solution of the whole problem has been found in bringing forward the two schemes, the erection of Headquarters and Drill Hall and the extension of the Council Offices, as one. It is, accordingly, proposed to acquire all the land in a south-eastern direction from that on which the Central Offices now stand, up to the corner of the Foochow and Kiangse Roads; and the site thus obtained will accommodate both officials and Volunteers. The cost is heavy, for the Tls. 140,000 estimated in the Resolution would appear to cover no more than the price of the land. But there can scarcely be any question of the wisdom of keeping all branches of public enterprise within the closest possible focus and to have removed the Headquarters of the Volunteer Corps from immediate touch with the other headquarters of Settlement defence was a strong argument against even so desirable a site as that on the Soochow Creek. If the Volunteers have had to wait for their new home even to the period at which heart may well become sick, the final gratification of their hopes should surpass all previous expectations. Of the unsuitability of the Town Hall for the object for which it was originally designed there is no need to speak. The question has been thoroughly thrashed out at two Ratepayers' Meetings, and the Hall will find abundant uses in social

requirements. Imagination, stimulated by recollection of the fine public buildings of Singapore and Hongkong, looks eagerly forward to the day when Shanghai too may be the owner of one majestic and all-embracing Municipal building. For the moment we may congratulate ourselves that there need be no departure from the principle of centralization, though upheld under extremely restricting conditions.

THE LAST OUNCE.

March 11.

THE impression popularly prevails that a close approximation to perfection has been reached in the organization of human productivity in the United States of America. Expressions such as "Captains of Industry" to define the directors of vast industrial and commercial concerns—expressions which in themselves suggest organizations of labour properly comparable with an army—had their origin in the United States, and were brought into being, as all such phrases are, by the development of a new phase of human activity. In particular the American railways with their immense mileage, their tens of thousands of employees and their complex inter-working of systems, have been regarded, in some quarters, as the ultimate achievement of commercial organization. A controversy, however, between the railway interests and their customers (in American parlance the "shippers") has led to a deep shadow of doubt falling across the reputation for efficiency hitherto borne by those in whose hands rested the management and control of the railroads. The critics frankly acknowledged that the direction of the traffic itself was highly efficient, but they declared that in other departments scientific management was lacking, and the consequence was that there was a deplorable waste of labour and of time. In their capacity of manufacturers and construction engineers, it was asserted, the railroads showed an incapacity that resulted in inability to obtain a reasonably high return from the outlay on labour and material. These accusations were brought forward as a reply to a demand by the railways that rates should be raised to enable them to earn fair interest on capital invested. The "shippers" contended that the failure to secure a satisfactory return was not due to the inadequacy of the charges made, but to the absence of scientific management in a variety of trades and unskilled occupations; that, in the

United States, are part and parcel of the working of the railways.

In order to show that no legitimate cause existed for an increase in the cost of transportation, it was necessary to prove that outside employers in similar avenues of industry had achieved greater efficiency than had the railways. Recognizing this necessity, the "shippers" brought evidence to show that in machine shops, in textile mills, in printing shops, in bricklaying and in the handling of unskilled labour a scientific study of the movements made by a workman engaged on any particular work and the elimination of any movements that could be dispensed with, were necessary. The time that the necessary movements should consume had also to be studied and the organization and planning of work beforehand was essential to reap full value from the investigations. This scientific study had been made by employers in various industries with the result that the cost of production had been greatly reduced, while the wages of the workers and the profits of the employers had been increased. An illustration of what scientific management involved was supplied by one witness who gave evidence on behalf of the "shippers" before the Interstate Commission, which was considering the application of the railroads to increase their rates. He explained that ordinarily a brick-mason makes eighteen different sets of movements in laying a single brick. "He bends over, in the first place, to pick up one brick, and in lifting it he lifts ten pounds of brick and about 100 pounds of brick-mason—the upper part of his own body. In laying 1,000 bricks in a day's work, he lift 100,000 pounds of brick-mason." The witness proceeded that to prevent this waste of skilled labour a common labourer was employed to put the bricks where the mason would not have to stoop for them. As it was noticed that a mason tapped a brick two or three times to settle it into place, the mortar was made thinner so that its weight would settle the brick into the proper position. The result of these and other applications of scientific study had raised the day's work of the average brick-mason from 1,000 up to 2,700 bricks a day. The mason now only made six movements where he had formerly made eighteen. A system of bonuses in addition to the minimum wage leads to the workmen exerting themselves to the utmost.

While the differences between the railway companies and the "shippers" are but of local concern,

the tendency that is revealed by the application of scientific methods to industry is of general interest. A result of the strenuous commercial rivalry between nations is the inevitable adoption by each of methods that have been employed with success by others, and in the paths that the United States finds it profitable to tread to-day, it will be followed by the other commercial countries to-morrow. It is impossible to withhold admiration from those who have developed industrial efficiency by the application of methods that are usually associated with science, but to some the doubt will occur whether in the ultimate result the gain will outweigh the loss. The result of these methods must necessarily be to reduce—there is no other term possible—the human worker to the level of the machine. To some it will seem an offence against the dignity of human beings to mould them into uniform cogs in a huge commercial wheel, and to sacrifice individuality to standardization. It is of interest to remember that the modern tendency in certain military circles is to encourage individuality, even in the rank and file, as experience has shown that the repression of personality has led to disastrous results in unforeseen circumstances. The analogy between military and commercial armies is far from perfect, but the fact that the latter are entering upon a phase from which the former are apparently emerging is worthy of attention. Considering the conditions of the period, the admiration of Macaulay for the Ironsides who "marched to war with the precision of machinery" is understandable, but a contemplation of the huge industrial army reduced to the condition of automata, performing its appointed work with clockwork movements, is likely to excite in the breast of those least endowed with humanitarian instincts a sentiment of pain rather than of appreciation. Those who believe that the human race is painfully toiling upward towards a higher destiny will scarcely find ground for congratulation in a tendency which can only achieve success by the development of attributes that man shares with the steam dredger.

DEMOCRACY AND INDIA.

March 13.

So short a time has elapsed since Lord Morley resigned the cares of the India Office, that it is hardly less surprising than it is of deep interest to find in the February number of "The Nineteenth Century" a long

and closely reasoned article from his pen on the relations of "British Democracy and Indian Government." The article is in some sort a review of Mr. Chirol's recently published book, "Indian Unrest;" but a review of such kind as to recall rather an essay of Macaulay's than the ordinary critique of modern journalism. Its purpose is clearly enough suggested by the title. Lord Morley is a profound believer in democracy, and some of Mr. Chirol's conclusions furnish him with an opportunity of replying to the "great general question how the omnipotence of democracy, and all its influences direct and indirect, are likely to affect Indian rule." In actual fact, it has been pointed out, it is no part of Mr. Chirol's to support the view, now advanced in many quarters, that the Governor-General of India should be made independent of Parliamentary control exercised through the Secretary of State. That control, as Lord Morley shows at great length, has been absolutely defined in "statute and instruments as good as statute"; and the complaints that Mr. Chirol voices are not aimed at the constitutional relationship of Secretary and Governor-General, but at the growing tendency to substitute for those relationships others more personal and informal. In this respect indeed Lord Morley appears unconsciously to lay himself open to attack, in the scornful manner in which he criticizes Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's suggestion that two or three Members of the House of Commons should always have a place on the Indian Secretary's Council. To this Lord Morley replies:—

This Minister (*i.e.* the Secretary of State) is himself a member of one of the two Houses, and he is a politician with a seat in the Cabinet. What use either to him or his colleagues in the Council would be two or three consultative and advisory politicians sent. I do not precisely know how, from the House of Commons? What could they tell him that it is not the concern of himself . . . to know without them?

The unkind inference, based on recollections of Indian debates, is that things pass inside the Council of India which the House of Commons must not know. But it is difficult, nay impossible, to get those persons most nearly concerned to discuss such questions: and the control of the Commons may be satisfied in "putting the right persons on the Treasury Bench and when there, keeping them to work."

In the last resort the Secretary of State for India, with every other Minister, is answerable to the

nation; and the question is, as both India and the nation come more and more to feel their own power, what will be the influence of the one upon the other? It is an interesting point made by Lord Morley that the difficulties "labelled as unrest" are by no means the only ones worthy of attention in India. In a fine passage at the end of the essay the Indian leaders are made to show "that their commotion is in no sense due to Brahminical reaction, but is a normal movement forward." They contrast the ideal of English literature and thought, liberty, with that "iron principle" of Indian society, obedience to authority. In the West ideas of liberty are everyday commonplaces; in the East they are brand-new.

"What you call Unrest," they say, "is not political demoralization . . . still less is it crafty religious reaction using the natural dislike of alien rule . . . It is a strange medley of asceticism, self-restraint, and the kind of patriotism that discovers in Indian faiths and letters finer and deeper sentiment and expression of sentiment, than all that is best in the sentiment of Europe."

In conjunction with this plea must be taken another vital fact, namely, that the Indian Press, with some notorious exceptions, is improving. Less space is given to vaporous fulmination on the pension list and the army, and a keener eye is kept on Budgets and economics generally. "Cotton-excite and the opium-trade are sure to come pretty speedily into question, and when they do, the oracles of British and Indian interests may speak in contending tongues." Here is another important point for consideration. Self-government in India, which is being every year more and more extended, means something beyond the relations of native population to European authorities. It also implies the relations of both together to the organs of home government; and the time is not far distant when the ruling authority in India may have to take the side of Indian interests against home interests. As aside issue of this question, emphasis is laid on the burning resentment felt in India at the attitude adopted in the Colonies towards Asiatic immigrants, and one point in particular is worth mentioning. People in India are well aware that the Labour Party in Great Britain, though "professing great sympathy with their professional aspirations," has never tried, or if it has tried, has failed, to influence Labour parties in the Colonies in favour of Indian claims, although

those parties are most largely responsible for Asiatic exclusion.

What then is to be the conclusion? Lord Morley contends that "as matter of history, empire over distant dependencies has not been broken down by democracy at the metropolis." The story of Athenian downfall belongs to the uprise of oligarchy at Athens; bureaucracy, not democracy, ruined the Roman Empire; under absolutism the Spanish South American dominion crumbled away; and England's loss of the American Colonies was due to the incompetence of a patrician oligarchy. The argument that true democracy is in reality now only for the first time trying its hand at empire-ruling he anticipates with the retort, that there might be as many definitions of democracy as the two hundred versions given of Liberty. But this is merely playing with words. The practical issue is that the British nation, through Parliament and Secretary of State, is master of the Governor-General and the bureaucracy that governs India: the connexion is certainly remote, but must surely become closer and clearer with every year that passes. And as regards the bureaucracy, which bears the burden and heat of the day, Lord Morley argues that "the official will be no less conscientious . . . the more he feels the direct breath of public opinion." No one will dispute the statement. The question is whether the Indian Civil Service will continue to attract the same class of men as heretofore; and it may be remembered that Lord Curzon publicly complained last summer that there was already a marked decline in this respect: which he attributed to the centralization of power, with loss of scope of personal initiative, and the constant buffeting of Civil servants between public opinion at home and local aspirations. The disheartening nature of such a position for the men who have learnt by long years of proximity to realize the nature of the problems of Indian unrest is easily understood. Even Lord Morley admits that the weakness of modern democracy is its passion for simple ideas and absolute principles, which it would be as mischievous as it would be impossible to transplant into "the hundred disparate communities that make up India." The same weakness, it may be observed in passing, too often assails those who are attempting to force the advent of constitutionalism in China. This much of comfort is left, that the House of Commons does not, on Lord Morley's authority, press an awkward question beyond the point

at which a Secretary of State shows that it would be dangerous to reply. In the last resort it is the personal equation that counts in India; nowhere do "the personal elements and their balance of equanimity and energy count for more"; and on its recognition of this fact the future success of democracy must depend in all spheres of ruling.

HOMeward BOUND.

March 14.

WITH the return of the home-going season, exemplified by the departure of the great P. & O. through steamer, a certain touch of sentiment, foreign to ordinary emotions and, perhaps, rather secretly felt, than openly admitted, intrudes itself in the busy life of Shanghai. It is not that those who stay behind would necessarily wish to be going. For some of us Shanghai, with its atmosphere of general work and equally general diversions, is a more real home than far-away England; and the momentary wish to be joining in the exodus is, perhaps, hardly more than a wish for the variety of a holiday. Nor indeed is it altogether because we are saying good-bye to friends; although to some of them, unhappily, it must be, in all probability, a last good-bye so far as China is concerned. The feeling to which we refer is something more than this, a reflex, it may be, of the feelings of those who are quitting China "for good." No great break in life can be made without leaving its mark, far beyond the minds of those whom it most directly affects. It is difficult, as De Quincey remarks when describing his flight from Manchester Grammar School, to do anything for the last time without experiencing a peculiar emotion. The words "homeward bound" have a depth of significance by which the most hardened and matter-of-fact traveller can never remain wholly unmoved: and Shanghai is not yet so big that the doings of one portion of the community should fail to react on the whole.

With the sailing to-day of the Empress of Japan as well as the Marmora, there is a double tide of departures. The choice of route is a matter of personal taste or convenience, and it has nothing to do with the purpose of the present article. Between the attraction of the great chain of "links of Empire," with its gradual transition from the Eastern to the Western atmosphere and vice versa, and that of

travelling over the lines of the famous "All Red" route, claims of sentiment are fairly equally divided. But on this score the Marmora has one advantage in serving to mark the day, in that she is the one mail steamer of her fleet in the year to make the through journey. Something indeed of the glory of her voyage has been taken away, by the increasing readiness with which travellers now adopt the overland route. But a few years ago and it was still somewhat of an undertaking to travel by Siberia, something of an adventure, on which the traveller would be questioned eagerly both before and after his journey. The possibility of returning to England and being back in Shanghai within six weeks, as a simpler and possibly cheaper means of settling some difficult question of affairs, had not begun to recommend itself to businessmen as a practical expedient. Home was then immeasurably farther off than it is now; for the length and arduousness of a journey depend more upon its effect on the imagination, than on actual time or mileage, and the sea suggests naturally a more formidable barrier than land. How much the sense of distance has been decreased, may be judged by the numbers of those who are making ready to go home for the Coronation, and by the growing tendency to take a few months' leave at short intervals rather than a year at long. In proportion as the journey is shortened in one direction, it begins to appear easier in the other; and whether by land or sea, the voyage is approached far more lightly than was the case a dozen years ago.

Whether it is a good thing to reduce the sense of distance between Europe and China overmuch, is a doubtful question. Material advantages apart, there is something to be said for the old days before the world had become quite so small as it now is. The benefits of the Home trip are, to some extent, proportionate to the difficulty with which they are obtained. At least as regards Shanghai, where the summer is neither so long nor so hot as to lessen its claim to possessing a good climate, and the standard of domestic comfort is very high indeed, the benefits of the year or six months at Home are to be sought rather in the mental change that such absence affords than in its physical good; and as the amount of separation comes to appear less, the mental change becomes also insensibly less noticeable. But this is to consider the question only from the standpoint of those who go; and for us

also who stay behind the ease with which a journey across half the world is accomplished may not be without its warning. It has often been remarked that in days gone by, men came to China with no idea of remaining beyond such time as was necessary for the building-up of a fortune, and that nowadays they incline more and more to look upon China as a permanent abode. But at least the earlier foreign residents might be said, while they were here, to be here in real earnest. There was no possibility of running away from times of unwelcome dullness and business depression; and it is an open question whether such times, when they came, were not materially reduced by the sheer necessity of having to face them out unaided by extraneous help. Public spirit in Shanghai is not less than it was a quarter of a century ago; but in that it is spread over a far greater variety of interests, it is less readily focussed. At no time, probably, in its history has the International Settlement stood more in need of a display of that spirit than in the blank reaction following upon last year's crisis; and there is, perhaps, a stimulus in the thought that Shanghai stands in an isolated position, and that she has to look to herself alone no less now and in the future, than in the past.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

March 15.

It is somewhat significant that, two months after the British people have been semi-officially assured that "an invasion even on the moderate scale of 70,000 men is practically impossible," the experts at the Admiralty, who are responsible for presenting to the Government the forthcoming naval estimates, should rouse a certain section of the public to furious indignation by suggesting a serious increase in expenditure. The words quoted above are taken from an Appendix to the second edition of General Sir Ian Hamilton's book "Compulsory Service," and appear over the initials "A. K. W." which have been accepted as representing the name of Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson. None certainly will dispute Sir Arthur Wilson's claim to the title of expert on the subject with which his Memorandum deals. But the Admiral, like most other officers of the Senior Service, is no talker, and his Memorandum can hardly be regarded as a voluntary contribution to the discussion now raging on the subject of national defence. It was supplied in the form of notes to the Ministerial spokesmen in

the House of Lords, for a certain purpose. That purpose was the defence of the Government against the criticism passed by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts upon the present system of British National Defence. Circumstances, in the shape of Lord Rosebery's resolutions on the Reform of the House of Lords, caused Lord Roberts to withdraw his motion; and the Memorandum would, in all probability, never have seen the light of day, but for its inclusion in the above-mentioned volume, to which the Secretary of State for War has given his cordial approbation. At a time when scarcely a week passes without the production of some new paper panacea for all our ills, naval and military, it would be easy to exaggerate the importance which the general public is likely to attach to any one pronouncement on so vital a subject as the defence of the British Isles. The real interest of the Memorandum is this, that it is being employed by the extremists among the supporters of the Government as evidence that the proposed increase in Naval Expenditure is unnecessary.

Before looking more closely, however, into this seeming contradiction between expert naval opinions, the Memorandum itself demands attention; and the question immediately presents itself, what are the assumptions upon which is based the statement that an invasion, even on the moderate scale of 70,000 men, is practically impossible. The guarantee, it must be remembered, is one which responsible statesmen have hitherto declined to give. The late Lord Goschen, speaking in the House of Lords as long ago as 1905—when our position was certainly more secure than it is at present—said that he “declined altogether to give that guarantee, because there was so much of the element of the unforeseen, which could not be left out of consideration in a matter of this supreme importance.” Lord Crewe, in almost precisely the same words, gave a similar refusal in 1908. The Military Correspondent of “The Times,” looking at the matter from the point of view of a possible enemy, suggests that our naval strategy is based on two misconceptions; the first, that our present numerical superiority will be maintained; the second, that the enemy will make all the mistakes and that we shall make none. The second, presumably, is the outcome of long years of unchallenged naval supremacy, to which the test of battle has never been applied, since Trafalgar. Times have changed, and we are not justified in assum-

ing that nations which have since become conspicuous in the realm of commercial and industrial development will prove unequal to facing the problems of naval strategy. As to Great Britain's numerical superiority, there is some ground for fearing that, at the present rate of progress, her position, in a very few years' time, will be one of serious numerical inferiority to the combined fleets of Germany and Austria-Hungary. In the last three years Great Britain's average expenditure has not greatly exceeded that of Germany alone, and it is at least open to question whether Germany, with lower rates of pay, and with a smaller field to cover with her fleet, does not get more for her money. The First Lord of the Admiralty has pointed out that in the spring of 1914 Germany will have twenty-one and Great Britain thirty Dreadnoughts. But the Austrian naval programme also provides for the building of a number of ships of the “Dreadnought” class, of which four are to be completed by 1913 or 1914. Sooner or later it seems as if Sir Joseph Ward's warning relative to the disappearance of the two-Power standard must be fulfilled; and the “welding of the Empire into one great flexible state for defence purposes” remains as the one practical, and indeed urgent, alternative.

The phrase is equally cautious and well-chosen; and the ideal thus put forward by Sir Joseph Ward is, presumably, that which has served as a basis for the increased Estimates. It can never be too often reiterated that the growth of the British fleet is a defensive, not an offensive, measure; and only to-day the telegrams inform us that Sir Edward Grey has again emphasized the fact that the increase in the Estimates must not be taken as indicating that Great Britain's foreign relations are strained. With the ever-increasing dependence of Great Britain on external supplies, the responsibilities of the fleet with regard to trade routes must similarly increase, and Sir Arthur Wilson justly regards the interruption of our food supplies as a danger against which no precaution must be omitted. The maintenance of the isolated coaling-stations in the Mediterranean, and along the route to India and the Far East, requires a powerful fleet of fast cruisers, and it is satisfactory to note that the new programme includes five large armoured ships, three protected cruisers, and one unarmoured cruiser. So far as invasion is concerned, the scares of a year or two ago appear to be languishing,

and it is to be hoped that there will be no revival of a bogey, probably as hollow as it is certainly undignified. Panic at home is one of the surest means of encouraging, on the part of a possible enemy, an attack that would otherwise remain undelivered. Preparation to meet any possible emergency is no less effective because it is unaccompanied by any waste of words, and the public might do well to acquire a more fitting sense of proportion between speech and action. Great Britain has been assured by Germany that the growth of her fleet is dictated by the necessity of protecting her rapidly expanding commerce, and Mr. Asquith has endorsed that view. The position of Great Britain as an Island Power supplies an equal, if not greater, reason for the application of the same principle to her own naval programme.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

March 10.

IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

The last mail from Home brings with it the first year's statement of accounts of the Junior Branch of the Imperial Maritime League. While one might be inclined to question how the statement is, seemingly, a year behind date, as the Branch came into existence on January 1, 1909, the objects for which it was formed are so interesting as to deserve some reference to the work that has been done and the progress made. Briefly expressed, “the special function of this Junior Branch is to inculcate the idea of duty and the need of self-sacrifice in order to maintain the great common heritage of the United Kingdom and of all its sister self-governing States”. Its members are recruited from amongst boys and girls at an annual subscription of one shilling, although presumably larger sums will be welcomed, and the Branch already counts over 2,700 adherents, boys and girls in about equal proportions. Each member receives each month a leaflet telling the story of some great sailor, soldier, or civilian—that for the first month of this year was written by Admiral Mahan on Nelson; and apart from this there are lectures, instruction in rifle-shooting for boys and in first aid for girls, and organized visits to places of public and patriotic interest. As will be seen, the business of the Branch is purely educational. It has neither the funds nor, possibly, the inclination to contribute Dreadnoughts to the nation. But by capturing the imagination of the younger generation at home and overseas, and by training them in the best ideals of good citizenship, its labours should be no less efficient and far more enduring.

FASHIONS FOR ALL.

Bearing in mind the opinions freely expressed at the present day by people of fashion upon the costume of our

grandmothers, as immortalized in the print-shop and the family album, we should hesitate to forecast the verdict of posterity as regards our own appearance in the year 1910. It is some time now since London was startled by the advent of the Directoire style; the cart-wheel hat seems to be approaching the end of its leisurely course through our midst, and the hobble skirt may, we trust, be said to be tottering to its fall. This season the gentlemen in Paris who make a handsome income by meeting the demand for "novelties," inspired, it may be, by their recent successes, are approaching what must be the limit of eccentricity by decreeing a divided skirt, or Turkish trouser, which promises to make the smart woman an even more fearful and wonderful being than she has been during the past few years. What the mere man thinks of it all ladies, fortunately perhaps, have little opportunity of hearing, protected as their ears must often be by the extinguisher known as a "beehive" hat. What ladies think of men is a matter in which the fair sex has it in its power to play the part of the candid friend. In matters of dress men are essentially conservative. Such changes as occur in the out of their clothes are mostly trivial, apparent only to the most discerning critic. Really satisfactory head-gear for men has yet to be devised, and human ingenuity has so far failed to provide a test, by which, after seven o'clock in the evening, the guest may be effectually distinguished from the waiter. In some respects we see the other extreme, and the young "blood" who scours Bond Street in search of a tie of a particular shade, or classifies his waistcoats as the philatelist does his stamps, must surely provide material for the caustic comment of the bonidior. If eccentricity has not yet come into its own, it will assuredly do so when ladies take men in hand, and decide to repay in kind the service that Parisian and Viennese designers have rendered to the cause of fashion.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church on Sunday, March 12.

Text: St. Matthew xxii, 39. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

It has been truly enough said that these words, "have done more for morals than all the writings of all the ethical philosophers from Socrates to Herbert Spencer." That is true. The whole incident is a marvellous example of one feature in Jesus Christ that is not thought much about by Christians, namely His intellectual power. Being what He was, we take for granted somehow that all that He said came to His lips without thinking. How few of us think of Him as a thinker, or wonder at His marvellous quickness in answering unexpected questions? What intellect in this incident! He had no warning that He was going to be asked this question; yet what does He do? He takes two sayings from two different

books of the Old Testament, two sayings that no one had ever paid any particular attention to, on which no special emphasis was laid in the rabbinical teaching of the time; He takes these two obscure words of Moses, puts them together as the summary of all religion; and then every one sees it, and they stand together for ever and ever and no one can separate them. It is a final statement struck out in a moment, so that if the world lasts a million years more, it will have got no further than this statement of the nature of man's highest life and duty. The friction between two clouds or two currents of air is said to be the cause of lightning. What light has flashed out then from juxtaposition of these two texts!

The enormous mental power that settled for ever the essence of religion ought to receive more recognition than it does from Christians. Our Master is the chief intellect of the world, as well as chief of everything spiritual. The Church needs to learn this. The mistake so many pious people make is to think that they can be spiritual without using their brains. He could not, and they cannot.

Now this saying—thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself—is accepted by everybody. People who never darken the door of a church and never have even the grace to praise Him for having uttered it, nay, people who spend much of their time opposing and decrying Him, all accept it. They make it the whole of religion. They conveniently turn a blind eye to the first part of it "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God." It is lost in praise; it is the basis of what is called the social gospel; all modern slum work, all the detailed work among the outcasts and the helpless, among tailoresses and coster-mongers; all such institutions as *crèches* for looking after babies while their mothers are in meetings, are based on this. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Now you would think that a command so universally accepted, so taken for granted, so much quoted as to have become a proverb, was thoroughly understood; that you would think. But it is not so. My object this morning is to show that it means just what it says, "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." *As thyself.* That is the point, *as thyself.* It may be thought that we all understand this. But we do not. What I wish to protest against is the absurd ultra-altruistic sense in which it is used at the present day. You hear it again and again quoted and made to imply that we are the better Christians the less we think about ourselves at all. We are to do nothing else but try to do good to our neighbours. We are not to try to get anything for ourselves at all. We are to think and work and pray for our neighbours only.

Goethe was once, he says, profoundly affected by Spinoza's saying that "we ought to love without desiring to be loved in return." What arrant nonsense. It is not in human nature, nor in divine nature either. It is impossible, a psychological contradiction to suggest such a thing. We are

to carry self-sacrifice to this point of impossible self-annihilation. You will hear it again and again in heterodox or orthodox pulpits—self and care for self have to be wiped out altogether. We have to live for others only, whereas, if you will only notice the text again, you will see that Jesus says "thou shalt love thy neighbour *as thyself.*"

Lest any of you should think that I am exaggerating, I will now quote an address by a man we all respect as a great and devoted Christian teacher—the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who visited our Settlement a couple of years ago, and received the welcome which his merits deserved. I am, however, astonished to find that Mr. Meyer allows himself to be caught by the absurd and exaggerated self-obliteration that is to-day given as the true spirit of our Lord's command. Addressing the "London Brotherhood" Conference in January, Mr. Meyer said "There were two great principles of human life that had been enunciated." Of course he means in these words. "The least possible for self, and the most possible for others." "Those" he says "are the lines on which humanity will move forward."

But now just think a moment and see how unfortunately this view of it turns out for your unhappy neighbour. That is my first point. Jesus says "thou shalt love thy neighbour *as thyself.*" That is, whatever you feel is good for you is good for your neighbour; and you ought to want your neighbour to have it. That is the meaning and the only meaning I can attach to Christ's words. But according to Mr. Meyer, you are to want the "least possible for yourself." Therefore, according to Jesus, you ought to want the least possible for your neighbour; for you must love your neighbour as yourself. There is no getting away from the logic of that. You cannot. If it is good for me to have as little as possible, it is good for you and my neighbour; if it is good for me to spend as little as possible on food it is an excellent thing for my neighbour too, an interpretation of it which he is not likely to appreciate at all.

In fact, put in this way, can we not all see what sheer nonsense this modern supra-altruistic depreciation of our poor self makes of this much admired command of Jesus! Nobody would ever have anything. If asceticism is good for me, it is good for you; if the highest ideal for Mr. Meyer is to have as little as possible of anything, then it was the ideal for the working men in that Brotherhood Conference.

Happily, Jesus was too wise to utter any such nonsense. It is the mere pietistic exaggeration of the truth. Jesus said "thou shalt love thy neighbour *as thyself.*"

What then is the true meaning of it? Just what it says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour *as thyself.*" The true principle that Jesus enunciates is just the very opposite of the perversion of it that I have been describing, and into which by a strange fatuity good sensible men like Mr. Meyer have fallen. The meaning is

that you are to wish for others, and try to give to others, what you find is good for yourself. It is not as Mr. Meyer says "the least possible for self and as much as possible for others." It is the same for others as for yourself. You are to do all the good you can to your neighbour, and the way in which you know what is good for your neighbour is that you know certain things are good for yourself. "Love your neighbour as yourself." Jesus does not even say *more than yourself* and I wonder at people who want to be more pious and more large-hearted than the Lord Himself. It is an equation, is this saying—the two sides are equal, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Consider how conclusive, and yet how plain and simple, are the reasons for this view of it. There can be no doubt about it. It is no part of the teaching of Jesus that we are to neglect ourselves. Indeed, the opposite is true; we are very precious, we have to watch and pray, we have to see it that we keep ourselves pure—our Lord did. He paid attention to His own soul and even body, and this is His very argument, you are to see to it that you help your neighbour to care for himself and watch himself as you do. That is why you have no right to ask anybody to entertain you in a way that is bad for his spiritual life. Anything that you know would bring your moral life to a lower level you have no right to ask another man to do. "Take heed to thyself and thy doctrine" says Paul. Christianity is the power of God for the making of holy men and women, holy individuals, and any interpretation of His words that leads us to neglect ourselves is absurd.

Again, it is no part of Christ's Gospel to teach us that we are to have as little as possible of anything. The Gospel has no connexion with asceticism. Jesus Christ's ideal for every man is that he shall have all the good gifts of God. We are not better Christians for not wanting a full life. Christ came to fill us with all the fulness of God. All His gifts, moral, mental, aesthetic, physical are ours, and what He means in this command is that we are to want to work for our neighbour to possess all that we possess.

The whole essence of it is in this, that *we ourselves* are the standard by which we are to judge our duty to our neighbour. You are quite right in desiring all kinds of good things for yourself; but you are all wrong, you are selfish, wicked sinners if you want everything for yourselves and think nothing of your neighbours.

Consider the common sense of the matter. How are you going to know what is good for your neighbour if you don't know what is good for yourself. You must know what is good before you can know what is good for that other man. It is nonsense to dream of anything else.

We are always acting on the principle of Jesus. It is now ingrained in us. You thoroughly enjoy some particular health resort. You have a good time

there. What do you do? You say "it has done me good; it will do my neighbour good."

You read a book with rare delight. Why, what do you do? You start advertising it; if you are a preacher you mention it in a sermon; you cannot help yourself. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

What about medicines and doctors? Are we not always recommending medicine and our favourite doctor? Of course we are. They have done us good. They will do you good. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Think for a moment what stupidity it would be to apply Mr. Meyer's version of it to education and say "as little as possible for self and as much as possible for other people." What stupidity! It is only those who themselves know the blessing of education who want their neighbour to enjoy it? That is the very nerve of all this educational work that is being done by you missionaries in China, that you, and the churches which send you, know the value of education for yourselves and work to confer on your Chinese neighbours the education you have found good for yourselves? You yourself, says Jesus, you seek all kinds of good things for yourself; you are bound to seek the same for your neighbour.

How ridiculous it would be for a Christian man to say "as little health for myself as possible and as much for my neighbour." Jesus does not want you to be in bad health at all.

Nay, further, can we not all see that we ourselves can help our neighbours all the more, the more we look after ourselves? If I keep in good health I can do my work better; if you appreciate reading and education you will want your neighbour to have them so much that it may be you will teach him, and the better educated you are the better you will teach your neighbour. Jesus prayed in secret; He wrestled with the devil and, because He conquered, He can succour us when we are tempted. Jesus attended to His own soul so successfully that He was without sin and so can save sinners.

Finally, the application of this command of Jesus to religion, to salvation, is the final proof of the folly of the exaggerated altruistic view of it. Put that view in this way "as little spiritual life as possible for yourself, as much as possible for your neighbour." How does that work out? Rather badly, does it not? Why, the whole idea of Jesus is the very opposite. It is, "taste and see" for yourself "that the Lord is good"; and then the result of that experience will be that you will want to do something to send your fellow-sinners to the same Saviour. The more you know the blessing and peace of being forgiven, the more you will give yourself no rest until your neighbour has found the same peace in forgiveness. When St. Paul found Christ, he could "give himself no rest." Just so. He "consulted not with flesh and blood." That is it. He had found the fountain of all peace, and he could "give himself no rest until he had preached Him through-

out the world. The whole idea of Christianity is: find salvation for yourself and from self as your focus you will want to send out salvation to everyone else. There are people who do not believe in missions. Of course, there is no wonder at it. If you have no sense of the value of Jesus Christ for yourself you will not want to send it to your neighbour. You do not want, in fact, to send anything to your neighbour, if it is a thing that you do not appreciate the value of yourself. But if Christ is the "Bread of Life" to you, as He should be, if you are a Christian, then you cannot help wanting your neighbour, Chinese or other, to eat the same bread. Peter, James, John "found the Christ" for themselves, and could no more help going and preaching Him than they could help breathing.

The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is this: You are to seek all that ennobles and purifies human nature, all that God has done in Christ to bring you "to the perfect man" and you will be driven by the inner compulsion of His Spirit to do good to your neighbour.

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. H. T. M. BELL.

On Saturday morning, Mr. H. T. Montague Bell, who relinquished on Friday evening the editorship of the "North-China Daily News" which he has held for nearly five years, was presented with a large silver bowl and tray of Chinese workmanship, by some of his numerous friends in the Settlement. The presentation took place in the editorial office of the "North-China Daily News," and although all the donors were unable to attend, there were present Sir Havilland de Saumarez and Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (Judge and Assistant Judge of H. M. Supreme Court), Messrs A. P. Wilder (U. S. Consul-General), H. F. Merrill (Commissioner of Customs), B. Twyman (H. M. Vice-Consul), H. E. R. Hunter (Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), W. A. C. Platt, T. R. Jernigan, J. N. Jameson, G. Lanning, E. S. Little, Bathurst Walker, A. W. Burkill, E. C. Pearce, Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, and Captain Schelbloss, (representing the German Consulate.)

Mr. W. A. C. Platt who made the presentation, said that Mr. Bell saw before him but a handful of his friends, in fact his room was so small that he could not with any decency expect many to attend. But those present represented many friends of all nationalities, and they attended with two objects, first, to wish Mr. Bell good-bye and to say that they were very sorry to have to do so, and secondly to present Mr. Bell with a little gift which they trusted would serve to remind him in years to come of his many friends in Shanghai. He was glad to have been asked to act as spokesman on this occasion, as it required no set speech. He would only speak as one friend to another and say "Good-bye, take care of yourself, happy days, God bless you, and we all trust it will not

be long before we see you and Mrs. Bell again." (Applause).

Mr. Bell, in acknowledging the gift, said that he would be glad to be able to express one tithe of what he felt. He was completely overwhelmed by this presentation, which he had no reason to expect and no right to hope for. The gifts themselves were more than magnificent, and he could not help being touched by the kindly thought that prompted them. The saving grace of an editor's work was that it contained its own reward, for the harder it was, the more interesting it became. As he could not please everybody, an editor was well satisfied when he met with suspension of judgement and with the goodwill of the more thoughtful. In his own case, however, he had enjoyed very real support from the whole community, and it had been of the utmost assistance to him. Both his wife and he knew Shanghai by reputation before they came here, but they were not prepared for the wonderful kindness that they had been shown, and still less prepared for this amazing climax. He thanked those present and everyone else responsible for this handsome present. He could not hope adequately to express his gratitude, but he trusted that they would appreciate in some measure his feelings when he said that the regret of his departure was wonderfully alleviated by the knowledge of the donors' kindly thought towards him. (Applause).

All present then shook hands with Mr. Bell, and wished him all prosperity in years to come.

A very pleasant little function also took place in the editorial rooms of the "North China Daily News" on Friday evening, when Mr. Bell was presented by the staff of the paper with a handsome silver bowl, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made on behalf of the staff by Mr. O. M. Green, who expressed the deep regret of the staff at the approaching departure of Mr. Bell, with whom they had always worked harmoniously, and concluded by wishing the retiring Chief every success and prosperity in the future. Mr. Bell responded and thanked the staff for their handsome presentation and expressed his appreciation of the support they had all given him during the time he had held the post of editor of the paper. The proceedings terminated by all present wishing Mr. Bell a safe and pleasant journey home and every success in his future career.

Mr. Bell was presented the day before he left with an illuminated address and a handsome scroll by the Compositors of the "North-China Daily News." The address which was read by Liang Che-sang, "Father of the Chapel" (a term which it may be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated, means the Senior Foreman), was as follows:

To H. T. Montague Bell, Esq.,

We, the Compositors of the "North-China Daily News" and the "North-China Herald," express our great grief at your approaching departure and wish

you and your family a pleasant voyage to your native land.

We feel your loss with sorrow and we shall ever remember the many kindnesses bestowed upon us during the years we have had the honour of service under you. That our esteem may not be entirely forgotten, we pray you to accept the accompanying scroll with our hearts' best wishes.

Shanghai, March 13, 1911.

Mr. Bell suitably acknowledged the gift and address, and said that he would always treasure them as a memory of his pleasant stay in China.

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT.

We received on Sunday afternoon the first part of the Municipal Report for the year 1910. It is impossible, in the short time at our disposal, to do more than mention a few of the more interesting items of information contained therein.

During the year there were two resignations from the Council. Mr. Meuser resigned upon leaving Shanghai, and his place was filled by co-opting Mr. H. Figge. Mr. Hutchison resigned in circumstances which have already been made public, and the Report states that the Council is precluded from publishing the Minutes referred to by him by the fact that they were of a highly confidential character.

The strength of the S. V. Corps on December 31 was 1,044, an increase of seventy-three on the figure of the preceding year. The experiment introduced during 1910 of having a special class for the preliminary training of N.C.O.'s prior to the actual training, proved in itself a great success. The Commandant emphasizes the importance of a careful and systematic selection and training of scouts in each unit. Five members of the Corps shot at Bisley, and all acquitted themselves creditably. The views of the special Committee that inquired into the subject of procuring a site for the new headquarters and drill hall have already been published.

The strength of the Fire Brigade on December 31 last was seventy-two, and there were 115 calls during the year.

The Captain-Superintendent in his report dwells upon the difficulty of police administration in a settlement separated from Chinese territory by an imaginary, though from the legal point of view, a very real boundary. He states that the behaviour of the foreign branch, with a few exceptions, has been excellent. The discipline of the Sikh branch has not been satisfactory, and was the subject of an inquiry by Major S. R. Davidson in December last. During the disturbances of last November, however, the "Sikh branch earned the gratitude of the community, and at once shewed their use as a fighting force." Judged by results the work of the Chinese Branch has been satisfactory. The finger-print system was adopted by the Criminal Investigation Department in the Spring of

1910, and has so far proved a marked success. The main point of interest in connexion with the Gaol is the large decrease in the number of inmates as compared with the year 1909. A casual ward for homeless and unemployed foreigners is now almost an accomplished fact. It is unnecessary to refer at any length to the powers given to the Captain-Superintendent to deal with disciplinary offences. It has again to be stated that no advance towards revised procedure at the Mixed Court has been attained during the year. Attempts were made to reopen the notorious Alhambra Hotel in December 1909 and again in May 1910, successively under Italian, American and Portuguese management. In each case the ready co-operation of the Consular authorities concerned sufficed to check the gambling at the outset.

The outstanding feature of the year's sanitation was the occurrence of six fatal human cases of undoubted plague. Of the rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination during 1910, 249 were found to be plague infected. The death rate among foreigners in 1910 was higher than it has been since 1891. Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most fatal disease in Shanghai. There were 323 admissions to the Victoria Nursing Home, and 152 to the foreign isolation hospital during the year under review. Mosquito extermination was again carried out with considerable success. 14,104 persons made use of the Public Swimming Bath, against 13,592, in 1909. There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of the milk supply.

The attempt to establish a monopoly for the slaughter of pigs in the Chapei district calls for considerable comment, and correspondence, as do also such perennial subjects as Native Proclamations, Guilds, and Likin.

The Engineer's report, which occupies about eighty pages cannot be disposed of in a few words. Considerations of time and space prevent us from recording more than that after the deduction of a sum of Tls. 4,500 for surplus land, the appropriation for Road Extensions and Widenings has been overspent by Tls. 28,000, the excess being attributable mainly to the heavy expenditure on the Peking Road improvement scheme.

The acquisition of land for Wayside Park being substantially completed, the necessary raising, previous to laying turf, was begun by means of convict labour. A project for the re-erection of Sinza Stone Bridge, which has been under discussion since 1902, appears at length to be about to be carried out by the Chinese authorities, and the Council's offer to defray the whole or part of the cost has been declined.

In direct challenge "of the established rights and privileges of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.," the Chinese authorities have initiated a scheme for new waterworks in Chapei, with the avowed intention of restricting the operations of that company in this district as far as possible. In reply to the Council's protest on the subject, the Consular Body has

declined to allow any interference with mains already laid.

Preliminary proposals for inaugurating the new Power Station, in accordance with the recommendations of the Electrical Engineer, were approved by the Council in November, and Mr. Aldridge proceeded to England to obtain tenders for the necessary machinery. The estimated profit of the electricity department was Tls. 104,437, and the actual profit on working account, after paying depreciation and interest was Tls. 103,450.

Settlement extension stands in the same position in which it did in 1909, and so far as the Council is aware its satisfactory solution has not advanced in any respect. A summary of the Council's views on the opium question is contained in the correspondence published under the heading of "Opium."

The Educational reports call for little comment, as the whole question of education in Shanghai is now the subject of an inquiry by a special Committee.

We shall return again to this Report, the extent of which may be judged from the fact that Part I alone contains 300 pages.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB:

160TH PRODUCTION.

"THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA"
By Anthony Hope.

CAST.

Sir George Sylvester	R. L. Hibberdine
Lord Hassenden	Herbert Langley
Rev. Mr. Blimbos	
(Rector)	J. H. Teesdale
Mr. Castleton (Officer)	Walter Siegler
" Dent	E. P. G. Barrow
" Ward (Officer)	W. C. P. Austin
" Clifford (Officer)	Chris. Wingrove
" Devereux	S. Quiller
Mills (Servant)	L. E. Mitchelmore
Mr. Quilton	G. Waymouth
A. Servant	B. Twyman
Lady Ursula Barrington (Sister to Lord Hassenden)	Mrs. Twyman
Dorothy Fenton (Niece to Mrs. Fenton)	Mrs. Teesdale
Mrs. Fenton	Miss Belbin
Period:	18th Century.

Before a crowded house the Amateur Dramatic Club produced Anthony Hope's pretty costume play "*The Adventure of Lady Ursula*" on Saturday night at the Lyceum Theatre.

The story of the piece, which was first produced in London by Mr. Herbert Waring, with Miss Evelyn Millard in the title rôle, some eleven or twelve years ago, is briefly as follows. *Sir George Sylvester*, for certain cogent reasons, has taken a vow that no woman shall ever cross his threshold. *Lady Ursula*, who possesses all the madcap humour that is traditionally associated with extreme prettiness, wagers that she will make him break his vow. She feigns illness at his door and begs to be allowed to come in and lie down for awhile. *Sir George* offers her the shelter of—the porter's lodge! At this moment by comes *Lady Ursula's* brother, *Lord Hassenden*, who, conceiving his sister to have been grossly in-

sulted, challenges *Sir George* to a duel. *Lady Ursula*, in despair at the results of her frolic, and unable to persuade her brother to make terms with *Sir George*, dresses herself up in the clothes of her younger brother (who is away in Paris) presents herself in that brother's name at *Sir George's* house and gains admittance. She readily manages to conciliate *Sir George*; but when the latter proposes to go with her to *Lord Hassenden's* rooms in St. James's, to patch up the quarrel and to see *Lady Ursula* (who is supposed to have gone to stay with her brother) the disguised *Lady Ursula* takes fright, and, seizing the opportunity of her host's temporary absence from the room, flies to her brother's rooms in town. *Lord Hassenden* is absent on guard duty and his brother-officers are drinking in his rooms. Upon this party *Lady Ursula*, to her horror, unexpectedly falls; and when *Sir George*, who by this time suspects the real character of his visitor, arrives, the situation is complete. A duel between *Sir George* and the supposed younger brother of *Lady Ursula* is narrowly avoided, and this act, it must be confessed, ends a little feebly with the break-up of the company. In Act IV we are back again at *Sir George's* house at Edgeware, and there all the principal characters of the story assemble for explanations, reconciliations, and the anticipated betrothal of *Sir George Sylvester* and *Lady Ursula*, who have had quite time enough in the single evening in which the adventure has taken place to fall in love with each other.

As has been indicated above "*The Adventure of Lady Ursula*" is an extremely pretty play. But it owes its attraction rather to the peculiar atmosphere of romance with which Anthony Hope is able to endue his writings, and to the sparkling dialogue of which he is past master, than to any intrinsically dramatic power. More than this, the author is in some sort an amateur in respect of that very important essential, stagecraft. And to this defect may be attributed certain irregularities noticeable on Saturday night, which might otherwise have been put down to lack of rehearsal, a fault that can seldom, if ever, be laid to the charge of the Amateur Dramatic Club. Where even professionals would be severely taxed to gloss over an awkward situation—as when the duel is averted—amateurs can hardly be blamed for not succeeding; and in the ablest hands the end of Act III, which is traditionally the moment of a four act-comedy, must be something of an anti-climax. One serious complaint must be made, that, with but three or four exceptions, the players did not make themselves heard. The complaint in an old one and the remedy lies, perhaps, less in loudness of speaking than in more careful articulation. Some of the company were also by no means word-perfect. But this, which, with other small defects, may easily be attributed to first night nervousness, should be amended by the confidence that comes with further performances.

To turn to individual work, the *Lady Ursula* of Mrs. Twyman had

naturally been looked forward to with a good deal of eagerness; and the result fairly justified expectations. It might be thought that her entrance in the first act was wanting in some of the extreme agitation which is, perhaps, needed to strike the keynote of the play. In the assumed character and garb of the younger brother Mrs. Twyman acted with wonderful realism and effect, and her management of man's clothing was particularly happy, with a kind of natural unnaturalness which was extremely charming. Her methods are essentially easy and graceful, and her control of voice and look is telling without being in the least degree strained. She was very well seconded by Mr. Hibberdine, who gave an excellent rendering of the misogynistic baronet. Mr. Hibberdine's gesture and general deportment were especially good; but he must overcome a pronounced tendency to gabble and clip his words, which made some of them quite inaudible. It is, perhaps, permissible to ask why he should, alone of the Company, "wear his own hair," or rather a dark wig. He is the hero, not the villain, of the play. As a whole, however, his *Sir George Sylvester* was a finished and sympathetic piece of work.

Of the rest of the cast Mr. Teesdale's portrayal of the Rev. Mr. Blimbos, and Mr. Siegler's of Mr. Castleton, stand out most prominently for mention. Mr. Siegler, in particular, was good in a really minor part; he moved gracefully and played with much feeling. Mr. Teesdale's laughter in the fourth act was delicious, a triumph of stage mirth, and he spoke with admirable clearness. Mr. E. P. G. Barrow was effectively quarrelsome as *Captain Dent*, and Mr. Herbert Langley, in the rather difficult part of *Lord Hassenden*, played with appropriate spirit, and should do well when the effects of first-night nervousness wear off. Mrs. Teesdale made her first appearance on a Shanghai stage as *Dorothy Fenton* with considerable success, and when she is more advanced in the secrets of stage manner should be a valuable addition to the Club. Miss Belbin was fairly duenna-like in the part of Mrs. Fenton, but might be a little more acid with advantage. Messrs. W. C. P. Austin, Chris. Wingrove, S. Quiller, L. E. Mitchelmore, G. Waymouth and B. Twyman all gave efficient renderings of the minor parts.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the scenery, the work of Messrs. R. E. Stewardson and W. Siegler, was most beautiful; the ladies' dresses were designed by Mrs. Denham and were very pretty, particularly *Lady Ursula's*; and indeed the whole play was most charmingly staged. The play was produced under the well-tried care of Mr. E. G. Portier. During the evening appropriate music was given by the Town Band, under the direction of Professor R. Buck.

In conclusion if "*The Adventure of Lady Ursula*" is hardly to be reckoned among the great productions of the Amateur Dramatic Club, it none the less provided a very pleasant evening's entertainment as the enthusiasm of the

audience amply testified; and the confidence born of repetition should amply serve to eliminate such small defects as we have ventured to criticize.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The following is the substance of the lecture upon Irrigation in the Punjab given by Mr. H. Middleton at the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild on March 8. The lecturer said:—

The knowledge he possessed of irrigation in the Punjab was obtained at first hand when he was a member of the Indian Public Works Department and in the railway service. Unlike the Grand Canal of China the Punjab waterways were designed mainly with the object of bringing a large and perennial water supply to immense tracts of waste land. The Grand Canal and its off-shoots were used mainly as a means of communication and transport through country blessed with a plentiful rain supply. In the Punjab, however, before the canals were built, there were vast tracts of sandy waste on which nothing but a species of cactus grew, on account of the very meagre rainfall. Five large rivers ran through the Punjab, hence the name, *punjab* meaning "five" and *ab* "waters." The tract of land enclosed between each two rivers was called a *doab*. After the effects of the Mtiny had subsided the Government of India began seriously to consider the task of irrigating these *doabs* and transforming them into fertile areas. The financial problem was most difficult, as the Punjab was then, perhaps, the poorest province in India and the work would cost many millions of pounds sterling. The Government of India, however, had the courage and wisdom to borrow the money, notwithstanding the heavy amount of interest it had to pay during the long period in which the works were under construction, and before the effect of irrigation had made itself manifest. That the policy adopted had justified itself was shown by the fact that the Punjab, formerly one of the poorest, was now one of the richest provinces of the Indian Empire. The weekly edition of "The Times" of November 25, 1910, gave the following figures of the total wheat production of the countries named:—

	1909.	1910.
	qrs.	qrs.
India.....	35,520,000	44,638,000
United States.	90,606,000	83,750,000
Canada.....	20,843,000	15,375,000

The increase of about 25 per cent in the Indian output was largely due to canals in the Punjab, in which province most of the wheat is grown.

A most careful and elaborate survey, and the collection of data in regard to the amount of water available at all seasons from the supplies tapped, had to be made in the first instance, and steps had to be taken to populate the tracts to be irrigated. Towns and villages had to be built all over the area served by a canal, and a peasant population had to

be introduced and successfully established.

The six major canals were:—the Western Jumna, the Sirhind, the Upper Bari Doab, the Lower Chenab, the Lower Jhelum and the Sidhnai.

The Western Jumna Canal has a length of eighty-three miles in its main line; its branches aggregate 253 miles and its distributaries 1,827 miles. The navigable channels are 222 miles in length. The capital outlay to the end of 1908-09 was Rs. 17,362,000, the gross receipts for that year Rs. 2,378,000, the working expenses Rs. 1,021,000 and the net revenue Rs. 1,357,000, giving a return of 7.81 per cent on the capital outlay. The net profit for the past ten years has been about 10 per cent. The aggregate net revenue to date amounted to Rs. 63,483,000, and the interest to Rs. 18,897,000 leaving a surplus profit to the Government of Rs. 44,586,000. After payment in full of the accumulated interest charges the sum remaining was more than two and a half times the capital outlay. This was one of the two canals constructed to allow of navigation as well as irrigation, but the results had not been encouraging. The "commanded area" of this canal (that is, the utmost limit of area each canal is able to reach with a full supply of water, if it were possible to obtain all the water needed from the river) is 2,317,000 acres, and the actual area irrigated in 1908-09 was 654,000 acres. The difference between the area commanded and that actually irrigated was probably chiefly due to the limited supply of water in the river and to the rainfall, which averages about seventeen inches per annum in the area served. Of the area irrigated 170,000 acres produced wheat valued at Rs. 5,771,000; about 209,000 acres cotton valued at Rs. 6,899,000; 69,000 acres gram valued at Rs. 1,376,000, and 49,000 acres sugarcane valued at Rs. 5,929,000.

The Sirhind Canal takes off from the river Sutlej. It was begun about 1870, and opened in 1883-84, and was designed both for navigation and irrigation. The receipts from navigation were trifling. Owing to its heavy capital cost the canal did not pay for years, and it was feared at one time that it would never free itself of its accumulated interest charges. In 1897, however, an improvement took place, and by 1903 all arrears of interest had been wiped off and the percentage of net earnings on the capital cost for the past twelve or thirteen years had averaged about eight per cent. The results would have been extremely good, but for the heavy cost of the unproductive navigation channels. The length of the main line is thirty-nine miles, its branches 449 miles and the distributaries 3,728 miles. The length of the navigable channels is 189 miles. The aggregate net revenue of the canal amounted to Rs. 33,357,000 and the accumulated interest charges to Rs. 27,371,000, leaving a surplus profit of Rs. 5,986,000. The commanded area was 2,275,000 acres, but the total area irrigated averaged about 1,190,000 acres. The area under wheat in 1908-07 was 252,000 acres, valued at Rs. 7,808,000.

The Upper Bari Doab Canal takes off from the Ravi Construction and was begun about 1860. The canal began to be profitable in 1889-90, and by 1904-05 the whole of the capital had been reimbursed. The length of the main line is thirty miles, its branches 340 miles, and its distributaries 1,580 miles. The capital outlay to the end of 1908-09 was Rs. 20,738,000 and the aggregate net revenue to date was Rs. 57,180,000. The commanded area is 1,589,000 acres and the area irrigated in 1908-09 was 1,039,000. The area under wheat was 219,000 acres and the estimated value of the crop was Rs. 7,453,000. Cotton covered 175,000 acres, and was valued at Rs. 5,082,000, sugarcane 29,000 acres valued at Rs. 3,453,000 and rice, maize, etc., 317,000 acres valued at Rs. 7,352,000.

The Lower Chenab Canal is the largest and most profitable canal in the Punjab. It was begun in 1882-83 and by 1898-99 the net earnings had cleared the whole of the capital cost *plus* the accumulated interest charges. A detailed and interesting description of the head works of this canal was given. The length of the main line is forty miles, its branches 387 miles, and its distributaries 2,295 miles. The capital outlay to the end of 1908-09 was Rs. 28,319,000; the aggregate net revenue to the end of that year amounted to Rs. 59,242,000 and the accumulated interest charges to Rs. 15,593,000, leaving a surplus profit to the Government of Rs. 43,649,000. The commanded area of this canal is 2,703,000 acres, and extensions are contemplated that will make the area three million acres. The actual net area irrigated was 1,993,000 acres. The area under wheat was 393,000 acres and the estimated value of the crop was Rs. 27,381,000. The total estimated value of the crops produced on this canal in 1908-09 was Rs. 52,799,000 and that, it had to be remembered, from an area that in pre-canals days had produced little or nothing.

The Lower Jhelum Canal was begun in 1898-99 and opened in 1901. The length of the main line is thirty-nine miles, its branches 111 miles, and its distributaries 1,097 miles. The capital outlay to the end of 1908-09 was Rs. 15,986,000, and the net earnings Rs. 1,433,000, a percentage of 8.96 on the capital cost. The commanded area was 1,134,000 acres and the actual net area irrigated 618,000 acres. The total value of the crops raised on the canal during 1908-09 was Rs. 13,061,000, of which nearly one half was wheat.

The Sidhnai Canal was the one upon which the lecturer had himself been employed. The canal differed from the other five in that it had no branches, and the distributaries took off direct from the main line. Instead of branches three other subsidiary canals took off direct from the river above the dam. The main line of the canal is sixty-eight miles and the distributaries 131 miles. The capital cost was Rs. 1,314,000, the total net revenue to date was Rs. 3,915,000, the accumulated interest charges Rs. 978,000, and the surplus

profits Rs. 2,939,000, or more than double the capital cost.

The following were the figures for all the "productive" canals:—total capital cost to end of 1908-09 Rs. 112,802,000, total net revenue Rs. 13,828,000, equivalent to a return of 12.26 per cent. The total area irrigated in that year in the Punjab was 6,689,000 acres, producing crops valued at Rs. 180,203,000. Of these totals the share represented by wheat amounted to 2,330,000 acres, and the product was valued at Rs. 74,318,000.

The lecturer concluded by giving a short account of the proposed Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab, and Lower Bari Doab Canals. A large scale map enabled the audience to grasp more readily the geographical and physical facts touched upon in the lecture.

THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

March, 6.

ALLEGED BOXERISM.

The Chinese are naturally indignant about the St. Petersburg reports of alleged Boxerism in Manchuria, for H.E. Hsi Liang is known to have a strong hold upon the people of the Eastern provinces. Indeed it was due to the Viceroy's energetic action that the late reports concerning poisoned wells having caused the plague were driven from the tongues, if not also from the minds, of the people.

The St. Petersburg reports, however, are interesting in that they probably reflect to some extent the strained relations that exist between the rank and file of the two countries along the border and in adjoining districts, where a certain amount of bad feeling has come to the surface periodically during the last few years. It would be no new phase in history to find friction more acute on the borders of two adjoining countries than in the Government centres, which, in this instance, are also at loggerheads. Indeed, the present relations of the two Governments are bound to accentuate local jealousies and antagonism, and wise administration will be needed to prevent actual clashes.

PLAGUE-HEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

The St. Petersburg reports state that anti-foreign placards have appeared in Manchuria. There does not seem to be any real foundation for that statement. Nothing of the kind has been reported by the foreign Consuls in Manchuria, and direct inquiries have failed to elicit any corroboration. The report alleging that a Boxer rising was threatened probably arose from the presence, in several Manchurian centres, of groups of men calling themselves the Yellow Sky sect. They wore yellow clothes and practised mystic rites, which, they claimed, rendered them immune from the plague and able to cure the disease as well. Some of the Chinese newspapers referred to these men as Boxers, but it was explained later on that they were a much more peaceable and less fanatical crowd. They

drew some attention at Changchun, where a group of them visited certain Japanese and proclaimed their immunity from plague.

"That is very good," replied the Japanese with due solemnity.

"We also can cure the plague," added the men of the Yellow Sky.

"That is better," responded the Japanese. "But are you quite sure that you would not catch the plague in trying to cure a patient?"

"Quite impossible," said the visitors.

"Then perhaps you would like to cure some of the plague patients here?"

"—Yes. We should," was the reply.

Accordingly the head man of the order marched off to a plague-stricken house where the few surviving members of the household were in the throes of the disease. The yellow-clad man began certain mystic rites and the Japanese left him alone, while a crowd of deeply interested Chinese coolies watched, with dawning hope struggling for mastery over their better sense. It would have been a glorious victory if one of their own people, uncontaminated by foreign education, had succeeded where the foreign and foreign-educated doctors had failed. As far as the poor coolies could see the foreign method was merely to imprison every one afflicted by the disease as well as those with whom the patient had lived. Dying husbands were denied the ministrations of their wives. Sons were not allowed to receive the last words of their fathers. It was a scandalous business in every respect; and with all their foreign knowledge, the best these doctors could do was to record a death rate of ten in ten. Here, however, was a man who did not fear the disease. If only he could do what he claimed!

FAILURE.

There is no doubt that if the good wishes of the throng outside had been of material assistance, the mystic one would have had some chance of success. After a while one of the bolder or more anxious sympathizers crept into the house and found the practitioner disconsolately viewing the dead bodies of the men he came to save. He had failed. He was an imposter, who had raised their hopes only that they should be crushed violently. The final scene in the tragedy occurred when the head of the secret society was himself attacked by the plague. His death ensued in the same way as that of others; and there was no hope for the brethren in Changchun.

It is difficult to criticize this ruthless method of suppressing an order that might have caused serious trouble, had it been denied the opportunity of giving a demonstration of its alleged powers. But the grim tragedy of the incident cannot be denied.

Having become discredited, the members of the Yellow Sky sect left Changchun, but it is said that before doing so they gave rise to the report that the Japanese had caused the plague by poisoning the wells. They had to say something, and, as a Japanese had indirectly brought about their disrepute, it was not surprising

that they should launch the poison shaft as an act of revenge.

It will be remembered that the story gained considerable credence and that Viceroy Hsi Liang eventually had placards posted throughout Manchuria warning the people against the circulation of the dangerous report that "certain foreigners had caused the plague," and explaining that the plague measures were a necessary precaution to which the people must submit.

May not a garbled translation of one of these placards be responsible for the St. Petersburg reference to the alleged anti-foreign placards?

MISSION COUNCIL.

THE CANADIAN METHODISTS.

A Chengtu correspondent sends us the following report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Methodist Mission held in that town on January 13:—

Canada has been called the "Country of the Twentieth Century", because its outlook is forward towards an era of promise. And its representatives in this land of renewed promise have realized during the days of their sixteenth Annual Council that China's outlook is now also forward. The policy of concentration adopted by the Canadian Methodist Mission enables practically all of its sixty-nine members at present in Szechuan in actual work to attend the annual meetings. Thus all the work of both the General and the Women's Board comes under review in their two Councils held at the same time during the New Year season. A brief account of these gatherings may be of interest to the general reader.

The outstanding feature of this year's deliberations has been the prominence of the Union spirit. West China may be justly proud of its record for progressiveness in union methods of work and the Canadian Mission has never failed to respond to overtures for a deeper union and fraternity in all departments of its activities. In no council has the spirit of the brotherhood of missions been so evident as in the one just closed. Projects for federation in Medical, Normal, Girls' Schools, Middle School and University work are not merely being dreamed of, but have already been put to the test. The encouraging part is that those have had most to do with the actual working out of these plans are the most optimistic for a broader union. Last year the Methodist Episcopal mission united with us in medical work, they furnishing a hospital and we a doctor. Now we are looking to a closer union in which the proposed Woman's Hospital as well as our new General Hospital will participate. In Middle School and University work, the success of the Union in which four missions have shared, encourages everyone with the hope that ere long we may consolidate all our educational effort and thus bring all the Protestant Missions in this province into one thoroughly co-ordinated system of education. The West China Union University has just closed the first year

of its existence and though small in numbers it is large in promise of great things for the future.

A further proof of the real desire for union on the part of missionaries here is shown by the action of this year's Council in arranging for a common system of theological instruction with the Chengtu College of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Differences of doctrine and organization are supposed to be so deep that the union is real indeed that can overcome them.

The work of the Canadian Press in this city is interesting not only from the standpoint of variety, but from the economy and efficiency of the labour done. Less than seventy employees have this year produced some thirty million pages of literature in Chinese, Tibetan, Hua Miao and English. The difficulty of printing books for the aborigines of the western border, who have no literature whatever of their own, may be imagined, but co-operation with friends in London and patient labour at the press has succeeded in placing the means of self-enlightenment before these backward people. When the demands of other departments of the mission are increasing so rapidly, it is encouraging to know that the Press is now completely self-supporting.

The progress of the building operations of the mission during 1910 has fully justified the foresight of the Board in sending out a builder. And this year a qualified architect is on his way to supervise the plans and location of the numerous churches, schools, hospitals and dwellings we are erecting in various stations. The new missionaries of the General Board include this year, besides the architect, a qualified teacher of applied science, a teacher of mathematics, a doctor, a kindergarten, and a matron for the new school for missionaries' children. The increase of departments of work makes the addition of seven new missionaries and three returning from furlough for the General Board and seven for the Woman's Board, necessary for the maintenance of departments already opened. We are only able to open one new station this year, Chungchow, six hundred and forty li east of Chungking. This makes the distance between the extremities of the Mission territory about four hundred and fifty English miles.

The presence in this city during the past week of Bishop Bashford, Dr. Goucher and Dr. Gamewell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Deering, of the American Baptist Mission in Japan, has been a great source of inspiration to the foreign community. The sermons and addresses of these distinguished visitors have made these days memorable for all who were privileged to hear them. The world-wide prominence of Dr. Goucher in educational affairs has given his interest in union projects great weight with those who are here trying to knit school and college work into closer union.

We have had an encouraging increase in the numbers who attended our schools and churches during the past year and the number of patients who have been treated in our hospitals and dispensaries

has been very great indeed. But we are more optimistic over the deepening of religious life among our Chinese workers, as last year has marked a distinct advance in this direction.

The most interesting debate in the Council just closed, was undoubtedly the prolonged one on the future of hospital work in the new stations recently opened. The awakening of the Chinese to the value of Western surgery has led the mission to lay special stress on building and equipping modern hospitals in all our larger cities. The question of the concentration of this work in two or three centres, instead of placing a complete hospital in each of our nine stations evoked a good deal of discussion. This is a question of interest to all foreigners in China as the solution of it will very largely modify the future medical education of the Chinese. It seems as though medical instruction must be put on a higher plane in all the provinces of China if Westerners are to maintain their leadership in scientific methods. To quote the words of Dr. Goucher, "It is not enough now for us to train leaders, we must train leaders of leaders."

MISSIONS TO MOSLEMS.

From a Correspondent.

Lucknow, Jan. 23-28.

SECOND CONFERENCE.

It was an inspiring sight to see so many delegates and visitors gathered together in the Isabella Thorburn Memorial Hall in that northern city of India, Lucknow, known so well by name to every Briton as a place where daring deeds were done, gallant officers and men fell, bravely fighting against overwhelming numbers, and where the besieged party suffered so heavily, leaving only 900 odd out of the 2,990 at the beginning of the siege. But it was not the historic place that had drawn this large number of men and women together, numbering over 200 at this time. They were men and women gathered from all Moslem lands, heroes of the Cross, who were also fighting against overwhelming numbers amidst apparently insuperable difficulties, and against impregnable fortresses, backed up with little sympathy and enthusiasm at headquarters and their advance marked on the pages of the records of some of the churches as the advance of "The forlorn hope." Just for a short time, as it were a short truce in the battle, the officers had come in from distant outposts and were meeting together in this far-famed city, to compare notes, to proclaim successes and triumphs, to reveal the secrets of the undermining going on around all the strongholds of Islamism. And surely it was an inspiring sight to see those gallant, lads and lasses of the great Imperial Church army, as they met day after day in that large hall, intense earnestness marking every line on their faces, listening with rapt attention to the inspiring reports sent in from the various outposts.

From that ill-fated country Morocco, on the north-west African coast, to Egypt on the north-east, from Nigeria, Hausaland and Sudan to the great slave-marketing Zanzibar, from Turkey slowly endeavouring to rouse her head from the meshes of the revolution eastward to Syria, Palestine and south to the desert of Arabia, the home of that prophet whose code of laws and religious rites has been like a millstone around the neck of all countries under their sway, then north-east to Persia, Russian Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan and Siberia and south-east to Afghanistan and India to the islands of Malaysia, Sumatra and Java, whence came news of great victories, then north once more to that vast country of vast millions, China, which has found room among her vast seething mass of humanity to hide ten million sons of the prophet of Arabia. From all these countries came in important documents. All along the line the reports were full of hope of coming triumph. The weakest point was Africa, and the cry from there was for immediate reinforcements to build mission forts at several unoccupied passes where the enemy had been pouring in for many years, occupying large tracts of uncontested territory. The condition of affairs there is very unsatisfactory, as it considerably weakens the strength of the occupied forts by the enemy getting in the rear, and it is hoped that the call for immediate aid from all those gathered together at Lucknow will be speedily responded to and all the important passes so strongly garrisoned, that though, for a time, there may be no distinct advance into the enemies' territory, yet the incursions into fresh territory by the enemy may be checked.

Some old veterans were present at the gathering, who have done valorous service and who though adorned with hoary hair, seemed still full of vigour and energy and still prepared to add to their many laurels won from the Crescent to the Cross. Among them were the Bishops of Lahore and Lucknow. C.M.S., Bishop Warne, M.E.M., the Rev. E.M. Wherry, D.D. and the Rev. A. H. Ewing, D.D. LL.D., A.P.O., and Canon H. Weitbrecht, D.D., Simla, C.M.S. Among the younger men were the Rev. S.M. Livemer, D.D., Dutch Reformed Mission, a man of intense earnestness, the convener of the Conference, a man following in the train of men like the Hon. Ian Keith Falconer and Bishop Valpy French who laid down their lives on the field of battle in the enemies' land, the Rev. J.C. Young, M.D., Prof. R. S. McClenahan Asuit, the Revs. C. G. Mybrea, Lucknow, W. Goldsack, Pabna, E. Bengal, S. L. Pennell, M.D., Bamur, Miss Holliday, A.P.M., Tabriz, Persia, and a host of others. A copy of the Report is expected to be ready for sale in April and ought to be read by every Christian as well as missionary.

"Islam is the only one of the great religions to come after Christianity; the only one that definitely claims to correct and supersede Christianity; the only one that categorically denies the

truth of Christianity; the only one that has in the past signally defeated Christianity; the only one that seriously disputes the world with Christianity; the only one which in several parts of the world is to-day forestalling and gaining on Christianity;" therefore the study of the Report will reveal the strength of this great enemy which the Church has to contend against, the fields she occupies, the way she propagates her religion and the efforts of the Church of Christ to withstand her progress and the advances made within the enemy's lines.

The subjects before the Conference were: "The Pan-Islamic movement, its genesis and objective, its methods and how they affect the problem of Moslem evangelization;" "Political changes in the Moslem world, their relation to Islam and the outlook for Christian missions;" "Governmental attitudes towards missions to Islam;" "Islam among pagan races and measures to meet the Moslem advance;" "The training of missionaries for work among the Moslems;" "Literature for workers and Moslem readers;" "Reform movements, Doctrinal and Social;" "Women's work in Moslem lands."

The next Conference is expected to meet in Cairo in 1916, and the next five years will be well occupied in putting into action the plans and suggestions of this last Conference.

Among the delegates were several Mohammedans who are now Christian pastors, and the strongest declarations against Mahomet and Islam came from these men themselves.

The great changes that have taken place in Turkey and Persia, the cry for reforms and the demand for education will all be watched with keen interest. These all seem to be the action of the Unseen Hand working on secular lines to bring about the fall of Islamism; for Lord Cromer has well summed up in a few words the outcome of it all: "A reformed Islam, is Islam no longer."

In the early morning of the second day of the Conference, the Rev. T. C. Badley, a member of the Local Committee, very kindly conducted the delegates through the Residency and pointed out all the chief points of interest. Then all gathered around a model of the Residency and neighbourhood as it was at the time of the Mutiny and in a very interesting talk he gave us a short resumé of the siege from the beginning till the date of the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell's relief forces. The Residency has not been repaired, but several of the other buildings have disappeared altogether. Most of the tablets here and there are of recent date and it seems that a considerable number of years must have elapsed after the mutiny ere any definite effort was made to hallow the memory of those brave men and heroic women, "who," using the words on the tombstone of the much loved and much lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, "only tried to do their duty."

Every Moslem, be he official, merchant, journeyman, soldier, etc., is a

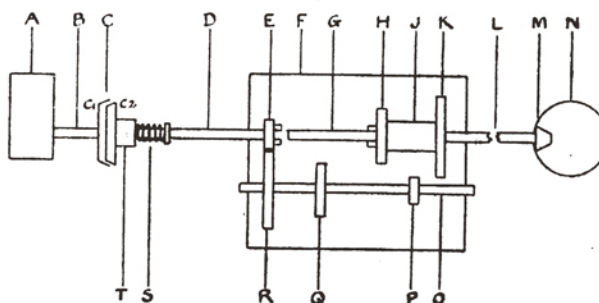
propagator of Islamism and therefore does "his duty" to the cause which he espouses; this has accounted for the success of Islamism in many places. If in the same manner, every man and woman who take upon themselves the name of Christian, no matter what

sphere they move in or their station in life would follow in the footsteps of Sir Henry Lawrence, "who only tried to do his duty", the problem of Islamism would be solved, and the sign of the Cross would replace that of the Crescent.

MOTOR NOTES.

By Quisquam.

V.



Last week I went at some length into the mechanical features of a gearbox for the reason that the average handbook is either frankly sketchy in its treatment of the matter or else fails in lucidity so far as the general reader is concerned, because it credits him with more technical knowledge than he really possesses. My further justification for the interpolation here and elsewhere in these notes of what may seem very elementary detail to some of my readers, is the fact that to any keen observer in these matters, who has been but a month in Shanghai, it is painfully evident that much of the aforesaid elementary detail is as a sealed book to quite a large proportion of the drivers in town. It should not be so; for if people would only realize how enormously they can improve their driving by mastering the why and the wherefore of the things they are doing, or trying to do, day after day in an unreasoning manner, I think they would hardly grudge the few hours' study in which such mastery may be acquired.

Regarding gearboxes one other point remains to be noted, namely the manner in which the reverse motion is obtained. For the sake of clearness it has been omitted from the diagram, but may be explained as follows: On the right-hand end of counter-shaft O, just inside the gearbox, is mounted a toothed wheel about the size of P, which I will call X. In mesh with X, on a separate shaft of its own, is another small toothed wheel about the same diameter but much longer, which I will call Y. When the gear lever is put into the reverse notch it has the effect of moving the sleeve J right handed into engagement with one end of Y, with the result that, as the other end of Y is being driven by X, a reverse motion is imparted to wheel K and shaft L.

Now, therefore, we seem to be on the point of departure: the side brake, if

on, is released; the clutch pedal is depressed to its full extent; the throttle is slightly opened; and, after a momentary pause, the gear lever is moved gently into the first speed notch.

But before the car moves forward on its way there are certain questions to be asked and answered. Why, for example, when putting in the low gear, should the clutch pedal be depressed to its full extent? Why, indeed, should it be depressed at all? Why, after the clutch pedal has been depressed, should a pause be made before moving the gear lever into the first speed notch? Why does the gear lever sometimes refuse to go right home in the first speed notch, and when this happens what is the best thing to be done?

In view of previous explanations the answers to the foregoing questions will present little difficulty. As shown in diagram the gears are in the neutral position. When the engine is started with the clutch in engagement, B, C, D, and E revolve, E of course driving R and with it shaft O and two wheels P and Q. As the car is stationary, G and J (and therefore the wheels H and K) are not moving.

Now we have already seen that to get into first speed, or low gear, K has to be moved into engagement with P, and it is quite obvious that if this is attempted while P is still being driven at a considerable speed, the instant the edges of the teeth of the two wheels come together there will be a grind and a jar and the possibility of several damaged teeth.

But if the clutch pedal is first depressed, C2 is withdrawn from contact with C1, and the shaft D, being no longer driven, gradually loses its momentum. Finally it comes to rest and with it, of course, E, R, O, P, and Q. When this happens K can be moved into engagement with P silently and without danger, and, the clutch being gradually re-engaged, the drive is taken

up from B to D, E to R, P to K, K to L, and so to the road wheels of the car.

Now comes the question as to why, in depressing the clutch pedal before putting in the low gear, the driver should depress it to its full extent. We have seen that before K can engage with P the latter must be brought to rest, and that this results from the loss of momentum consequent upon the disengagement of the clutch. This loss of momentum is affected by the design of the rear member of the clutch, C2, which should be light, and by the friction of the oil or grease in the gearbox against the revolving wheels E.P.Q.R. In addition to these there are two other retarding factors, namely the friction of the sleeve T against the spring S, and what is known as a clutch stop, pad, or brake (not shown in the diagram) which is brought into contact with the edge of C2, when the latter is fully withdrawn from engagement with C1. The provision of this flumet, however, is by no means universal.

In putting in the low gear from neutral the driver does not want to waste any more time than is necessary and it is to his advantage, therefore, to bring wheel P to rest in as short a time as possible. It is obvious that the further the sleeve T is moved to the right the greater will be the compression of springs and consequently the friction between it and T., and the greater also will be the friction between the edge of C2 and the clutch pad. In other words the more the clutch pedal is depressed, the greater will be the retarding effects and the sooner will wheel P cease revolving.

But seeing that just before the disengagement of the clutch the wheel P was turning at perhaps a hundred revolutions a minute, some appreciable time must elapse before a state of complete rest can be obtained; and it is to allow of this that a pause must always be made between full pressure on the clutch pedal and movement of the gear lever into the first speed notch. The length of such pause varies with different cars and can only be learned by experience; in some old cars with badly designed, heavy, clutch members, it may be five seconds, or more but this condition can usually be bettered by fitting a clutch brake.

The next question is why should the throttle be slightly opened before starting a car from rest on the low gear, and the answer is that unless the engine is so accelerated it will probably stop when the clutch is re-engaged. When started, or immediately afterwards, the engine was throttled down to just about its lowest turning speed, and at this number of revolutions the power developed is very small. So long as the car remains stationary all the engine has to do, besides driving itself, is to rotate an idle countershaft running inside a well lubricated gearbox. When, however, the low gear is put in and the clutch re-engaged, the engine is suddenly and without any preparation called upon to move, from a position of rest, a dead weight of perhaps a ton. Granted that on the lowest gear the leverage exerted is very great; allowing that the tor-

sional elasticity of the propeller shaft is considerable; and given a clutch the two portions of which can be so slipped as to come into final engagement imperceptibly; yet it is clear that sooner or later the moment must come when the bevel pinion at the end of the propeller shaft will be required to turn the crown wheel of the differential gear and with it the back axle by which one of the road wheels of the car is driven. It is at this instant that the trial of strength comes: if the power of the engine, plus the leverage afforded by the gears, is enough to overcome the inertia of the car, the car moves; but if otherwise, obviously the engine must stop.

Therefore it is that the throttle must be slightly opened in order to accelerate the engine and so increase its power sufficiently to overcome the inertia of the stationary car, before the low gear is put in.

The last question may be disposed of in a few words. The gear lever refuses to go into the first speed notch when the left-hand edges of the teeth on K meet the right-hand edges of the teeth on P, instead of entering the spaces between them. Usually a gentle pressure will cause P to rotate the fraction of a tooth required and so allow K to engage; but, if it does not, the gear lever should be returned to the neutral notch and the clutch let into engagement for an instant in the hope that, when P again stops, it will do so in a more favourable position.

Next week I shall have something to say about easy and silent gear changing, and, as a few references will be made to the transmission diagram appearing in these notes, I would ask any reader who is sufficiently interested in the matter to preserve it until then in order to save its further reproduction in this paper.

THE PLAGUE.

From Our Own Correspondents.

Mukden, March 6.

GOVERNMENT ENERGY.

The Government is determined to spare neither trouble nor expense to make the coming Plague Conference the success which all concerned hope it will be.

A few days ago notices were posted round this city by the authorities, urging the people to be guided by the regulations, and giving many instances of the results of foolish disobedience. Of the many examples I will quote three.

Owing to the tremendous heaps of drifted snow in the compounds of this city, it has been easy for the people to bide their dead and arrange with the Sanitation Bureau's (hired farm) carters to take away the bodies with the snow and then just bury them in the same outside the city. One carter and several members of his family had died of plague thus contracted, and it was proved that he had earned tens of dollars at this work, systematically defeating the efforts of the house-to-house inspectors. The trouble is that persons may be, apparent-

ly, well, eating and enjoying life, with the plague germs developing in them, and then in a few hours be dead. Thus it is fairly easy to deceive the inspectors on their daily rounds.

Another instance given was that at Liacyang, which city has remained free of plague, except for one single case, up to within a few days ago, owing to the splendid plans adopted there to keep it out. A short time ago, however, some large carts loaded with great bales of dried tobacco leaves put up at an inn in one of the suburbs, and during the evening, owing to some trouble, possibly the stealing of some tobacco by men at the inn, the innkeeper went and inspected the carts and found at least two dead bodies wrapped within the bales of tobacco. He was afraid to report the matter, and the carts went away with their freight. They had travelled from the far north and were carrying these plague bodies to the ancestral burying-grounds, or to be embarked on a coast junk for Shantung. This will be another story, which one cannot now follow.

The innkeeper received infection and gave it to his wife and several members of his establishment, all of whom were duly buried in the snow, in adjoining fields and ditches. In a few days upwards of twenty deaths occurred amongst the neighbours, and the truth then came out. If the locality is not severely dealt with, even worse trouble may be expected to follow. A third instance was given of the town of Shuangchengfu, containing some forty or fifty thousand people and situated only about fifty miles south of Harbin on the Harbin-Changchun Railway. This city, although so near Harbin, had escaped fairly well, but several cases had occurred and the victims had been buried in the snow or packed into vegetable storage pits in the market gardens. Finally, the authorities realized that plague was in their midst, and, on instituting a search, found upwards of one hundred dead, all probably victims of plague, thus put away. Last week the death rate from plague in that city was upwards of one thousand.

STERN FACTS.

We had hoped that, as the Fuchiatien trouble had stopped and the worries of Kuanchengtze had to a great extent passed, the plague virus in the north had lost its power, but it only seems to need a good start in a new locality, where there are no effective means of controlling it, for it to rage as furiously as it did at Harbin (Fuchiatien).

In putting out the posters containing the above, the Government shows praiseworthy courage. But even stern facts like the above will not stop these poor ignorant people from bringing endless trouble on themselves.

If only the Government had the power and enough men for the work, it could stop this plague. As I have previously pointed out, our high officials in Manchuria are anxious to do all they can, but they are constantly checkmated by the people and their own subordinates, and they are not, one fears, wholeheartedly supported from Peking.

The authorities dare not resort to extreme measures, but unless they can see their way to be very severe and can obtain sufficient men to control every centre, Manchuria bids fair to lose a great number of its people. Every town and village should be organized as regards preventive measures, before the plague can get a hold.

The death rate for Mukden city is about twenty to thirty per day.

The Government realized the temptation which the snow offered for hiding bodies. The authorities hired about a thousand large carts from farms. These, after over three weeks' work, had cleared out almost all the snow from the main city, and then there came another tremendous fall and they are still clearing it.

A great thaw has now set in and the bodies buried in snow outside the city are becoming exposed.

The Government is urging the people to destroy the rats.

The steamers, which add considerably to their returns by carrying boxes of Chinese human remains, will probably have many consignments that have died of plague for conveyance to southern ports.

Harbin, Feb. 25.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

At the time of my last letter to you, in the heat, unfortunately, of the painfully distressing condition prevailing here, I wrote of the effect of official inactivity at the beginning of the epidemic. I should now like to point out what has since been done.

No sooner was the city divided into sections and the daily house-to-house visitation instituted, than the death rate began to fall. Without the exact figures before me, I am not far out in saying that the deaths fell from 173 *per diem* to below one hundred in less than ten days. This fall has continued so that now, less than one month from the introduction of this organized form of inspection, the death rate has fallen to two for the last two consecutive days. Of course it might be argued that this has been largely due to the natural decrease of the plague virulence—the epidemic having passed its climax—but on the other hand I think it is unquestionably due to the splendid and energetic work carried on by the medical staff. As one looks back a month or two, one can now recognize that the delay and seeming indifference on the part of officials mentioned in my first letter, were due mainly to the paralyzing effect of the appalling death rate. A plague such as this made such sights possible as I have described, made the hope of being able to cope with it a forlorn one. But the moment a fall made its appearance, the armour was buckled on and a big fight was made which has produced undreamed of results.

MEN AND METHODS.

In the success of this work the praise falls notably on two individuals, first Dr. Wu, the chief of staff, whose energy and generalship has been of a very high order, and secondly upon Mr. Alfred Tze of the Waiwupu, from whom appeals for help and advice have always received prompt response and instruction, such

as could only come from one accustomed to deal with matters of national importance.

No one could exclude in a note of praise the present Taotai, and the heads of the sectional staffs.

The cordon established all round the city subsequent to the arrival of the military (1,100 soldiers), set free the whole police force for internal work. The four sections of the city had each its own colour, and every inhabitant was obliged to wear his Government stamped badge upon his arm, and none were allowed out of their coloured section without a special permit. None were allowed to enter or leave the city without a similar permit, so that the whole city was converted into a vast quarantine station, in which every man more or less came under daily observation. With such a complete organization embracing not only examination work, but the burning, pulling down, or disinfecting of houses, all aided in the ultimate happy result.

INOCULATION.

From the medical point of view, there is little to add to my first statement, except a partially unconscious lack of appreciation of the benefit of inoculation. This is more amongst the Russians, than on our side, the former losing very heavily in the sanitary staff, although there are other reasons to account for it. We still thankfully report, that amongst those successfully inoculated, and past the negative phase, no case of plague has occurred. But such inoculation has not caused us to be negligent of all the ordinary methods of protection, particularly the face mask.

There are many big problems upon which the International Conference in Mukden will spend time and thought, so that any subsequent recurrence may either be avoided or dealt with promptly. I hope by the time this letter reaches you, Fuchiatien will have ceased to be a plague area, after mounting up a death roll of at least 6,000.

Examinations by Dr. Paul Haffkine of sixty-eight rats caught in Harbin, have failed to reveal the plague bacillus.

CHANGCHUN.

From an English resident of Changchun, at present in Shanghai, who has special qualifications for expressing authoritative opinions, we have learnt some interesting details regarding the plague in that city. The first outbreak of plague there occurred towards the end of December, and the ravages of the disease were kept well in hand up to the end of January. About that time there was a change of Taotais and the new Taotai was forced to bring back into the city a number of beggars and unemployed who had been kept outside by his predecessor, and who were getting out of hand, with the result that the epidemic assumed very serious proportions. Prior to this the daily deathrate had been below twenty, but owing to the return of these undesirables and the gathering together of the people to celebrate the New Year holidays, the number of deaths rose to 1,356 in

one week. In the Chinese city anti-plague measures are directed by Dr Huang, who has received a Western training. A Sanitary Corps has been formed, of the work of which our informant speaks very highly. A prominent resident in each street is made responsible for reporting all deaths in that thoroughfare; and in streets where plague has gained a serious hold all the inhabitants are ejected, and are not permitted to return until their houses have been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and the road has been covered with lime. Whenever this has been done there has been no subsequent recurrence of plague in the neighbourhood.

At the present time the number of cases reported daily is very small, and as the Chinese attribute all deaths to plague the returns are probably little in excess of the normal mortality at this time of the year in an ordinary season. The streets are all thoroughly swept and cleaned daily, and a fire-engine has been purchased to spray them with disinfectants.

The Japanese have erected barriers across all approaches to their settlement, and forbid Chinese to enter it. Residents in the Chinese city who wish to leave or enter are furnished with certificates of which the following is a translation:

'CUTICURA OINTMENT A SKIN-HEALER'

Writes One Skin-Sufferer. 'I Wish to Bear Testimony to the Wonders of Cuticura Remedies,' says Another. Had Tried All Kinds of Remedies, but to No Purpose. Cuticura Remedies Cured Them.

"I had been a sufferer from dry eczema on my hands for four or five years. They used to crack and bleed, and were very sore. At times they used to itch very much. I tried all kinds of remedies, and received no benefit. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Remedies and purchased some Cuticura Soap and Ointment, also Pills for the blood. I am very pleased to say the first application gave me relief, and one box of Cuticura Ointment cured it. I now use the Soap regularly and the Ointment for other purposes when required, as I think it is a splendid skin-healer." (Signed) Mrs. J. W. Fleckstone, 202, Stand Lane, Chapelfield, Radcliffe, Lancs, Eng., Nov. 1, 1909.

"I wish to bear testimony to the wonders of Cuticura Remedies. I had an attack of eczema on the back of my right hand which lasted three years. It came in the form of small blisters which would weep for a few days, and then dry up and peel off. After this, the blisters would again appear. I have given nearly every ointment, pill and soap a trial, but to no purpose. When I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Remedies I decided to give them a trial. I got a little Cuticura Ointment, and with another box I purchased (half of which I used) cured it." (Signed) Fred Bode, 14, Farm Rd., Sparkbrook, Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 24, 1910.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment for the skin, scalp, hair and hands. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. *22* Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the skin.

"CURRENT CIRCULAR; PLAGUE PREVENTION OFFICE OF CHANGCHUN.

This gives the bearer the right of egress from or ingress to any city or barrier. This is given to Mr. (name) on the (date)."

The difficulty of disposing of corpses in Changchun became so urgent that orders were issued for all corpses to be burnt, and this was done without any opposition from the natives, although such a course is opposed to all their religious beliefs. Our informant saw 1,400 bodies cremated upon one pyre. Burning was rendered necessary by the fact that out of 90 men employed as grave-diggers, 46 died during the early part of the epidemic.

Our informant speaks most highly of the methods employed by both Chinese and Japanese authorities, and also of the treatment of passengers on the steamers of the South Manchuria Railway. Not only has no charge been made for the period of quarantine detention at Woosung, but the Company's officials have done everything in their power to relieve the tedium of the delay. Fruit, cigarettes, and papers were sent on board daily during the stay of the steamers at Woosung.

FAMINE IN HUPEH.

From a Correspondent.

Anlu, Feb. 24.

In September last I wrote an account of the terrible floods at Shayang, caused by the breaking of an embankment when the Han was in spate. We were eye-witnesses of the disaster, being detained there eight days in consequence. At daybreak, a strong embankment was broken through by the floods and for a few square miles houses and people were destroyed without a moment's warning. I visited the spot again three days ago, and found the water still pouring on to the already devastated land. The embankments are in process of being mended, and when I was there last week the rush of water had been confined to a width of twenty or thirty feet, and will now probably be stopped altogether, but during the past five months the destruction and devastation have been terrible to behold. Shayang, being the nearest town, has been a centre for the refugees, and in it is focussed the distress of the surrounding district.

To relieve the need, a daily distribution of a basin of boiled beans per head is given to those who care to wait a few hours to receive it. The delay is caused by the fact that recipients are shut up in a compound until all have been given their portion, and are then let loose in a body. The able-bodied are now able to earn a scanty living for themselves by carrying sand for the embankments, but the old and feeble, and sick and ailing, and little children are entirely dependent on the bounty of the public. Mat sheds have been erected by the gentry to accommodate these poor folk at night. These sheds hold about thirty. A visit paid to them on the night of

February 16 revealed a sight of great distress. In one corner of one of the shelters was a family of five, huddled together under a thin "peiw" (wadded quilt.) In another corner was a family of four, the mother evidently very ill. None of the many others had any covering, though the night was keen.

To see cleanly country-women, with nothing but what they stood up in, forced to pass the night sitting up—they would scarcely dare to lie down—next to the horribly filthy beggars off the street, was indeed pitiable and in itself quite proof enough of their need. Two were too far gone to be allowed inside the sheds lest they should die, and had been placed outside on the bare ground, without shelter, and then covered with straw.

Next day, twelve hundred were willing to spend nearly half the day to get their portion of boiled beans. The small amount at our disposal made it impossible for us to prepare food and, of course, food uncooked means firing, so, in consultation with the gentry of the place, it was decided to give a few cash to each. The distribution took place in the Shansi Guild, the money being given out as each one filed in. The crush was terrific. Some five thousand odd turned up, mostly elderly women and children—all more or less unfit for any work. The able-bodied had evidently gone to the embankments to earn a trifle there, but in spite of the crowds the distribution passed off without any accident.

It was not intended on the second day to give out cash again, but at the request of the gentry, who had been unable to prepare the usual boiling of beans, we did so. Every precaution was taken, as a crush was anticipated, but in spite of the almost superhuman efforts of the guard, twenty-one were trampled to death. The stronger escaped. One old woman, a mother carrying a bairn and leading another by the hand, and a big girl, were the only grown-ups. The rest were children. No one was to blame and the remark heard on all sides was "san men nan kai"—"The gate of benevolence is difficult to open." Owing to the terrible accident, only about a thousand that day received relief and the rest had to go away empty-handed.

The need is still very pressing, and if these hundreds of poor victims of misfortune are not to become chronic beggars, something must be done to give them a start. Feeble old folk, the sick, and children still need caring for, for the wage at the embankments at the best is but small (a little more than enough for one), and those who work generally have others depending on them, while in wet weather there is not even that work available. It is possible that now the embankment is stopping the inrush of the river, those whose land has not been entirely submerged may soon be able to return home, if such a word can be used to describe a swampy waste; and where sand has not destroyed the soil, try to bring it into cultivation again. This of necessity is a matter of time, and most

have none of the necessities of life, nothing but a possible shell of a house.

The need is not so wide-spread as in the famine district in Anhui, but it is none the less real and pressing. Eight of the chief families of the town have given up all New Year and Birthday Feasts this year in order to distribute the small daily portion of boiled beans, but they are unable to do more.

I venture to appeal to the generosity of your readers for help to satisfy the physical wants of these poor folk as well as to give them a fresh start. Every possible care will be taken to find the distressed and as far as possible relieve their need, and with added experience and extra precaution a repetition of the awful catastrophe of February 19, will, we feel sure, be avoided.

Any contribution sent to the Rev. W. Rowley, Wesleyan Mission, Anlu, Hupeh, will be thankfully received and accounted for.

CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE RELIEF.

We have received from the Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Committee the following letter for publication:—

The following account of famine conditions around Tsingkiangpu has been kindly given by the Rev. F. J. Fletcher, Superintendent of the "Christian Herald" Orphanage at Tsingkiangpu:—
March 8.

The famine around Tsingkiangpu is much worse this year than four years ago. Crops of all kinds including sweet potatoes, turnips, peanuts and wheat, were entirely spoiled by the floods. During the other famine the people did have turnips to eat which were quite a help while they lasted, but this year everything has rotted. The people drifted away from their former homes, going down the Canal in boat-loads, only to be sent back again with a few cash; but as their homes are washed away they must leave again or stay where they are and starve.

The city of Tsingkiangpu is beginning to feel the effect of these poor people's wretched condition, the "Christian Herald" Orphanage, conducted by the Free Methodist American Mission, has been robbed several times and clothing and bedding to the extent of nearly 100 pieces taken. Money shops have been plundered. The flouring mill which was surrounded by several hundred of these poor people, who threw stones through the windows, breaking the machinery and causing it to stop, has not started to run since, the people claiming the mill is the cause of flour being so high, as the wheat is bought up by the mill-owners and nearly the entire output shipped away from the city.

Foreigners cannot walk through the city without having crowds of beggars besieging them on all sides. Many sad cases of women with babes crying for food and clothing are to be seen everywhere. Quite a common way for them to do is to sleep on the stones just

outside the missionary's gate. Many a one has been found in the morning, chilled through, still crying for food and clothing, some only having on a piece of an old potato sack on a cold February night. But what can we do? We have given away our old clothes and bought second-hand Chinese clothes for others, but the crowd still continues to come. We haven't money enough to near take care of one thousandth part of those who come and walk the streets daily for a few cash. Many seem very grateful for the little help they receive. But we don't like to give away money or food, the only proper way is to make them work and earn every mite they get. Plenty of work is to be done, roads need repairing, ditches need to be dug and all this could be done if only there was some food to give the people for the work, or if we had money to pay them and they could buy their rice or flour, but to give without requiring work in return is to make them more discontented and less able to withstand the hardship of a beggar's life.

From sixty to eighty thousand people north of our city are, and have been for some months, living on potato leaves, with perhaps a little grain mixed in some cases. The physical condition of these people will be deplorable and the death rate large unless help comes soon.

We have received for publication from the Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Committee the following information dealing with places outside the Kiangsu and Anhui famine region:—

The Central China Famine Relief Committee has received several appeals from C. H. Yerkes, Yih sien, Shantung, stating that famine conditions prevail in the county which borders on Pichow, one of our centres in North Kiangsu. He says that the need is even greater than in 1908-7.

We have also heard that Luh-yihhsien in the prefecture of Kweichow, Honan, about 50 li west of Pochow, is in as great need as Pochow itself. Food is even dearer. The dead are picked up in numbers on the streets there, and are simply thrown outside the city without burial.

Mr. Ford, C.I.M., Taikang, Honan, recently passed through Yungchenghsien, Honan, down to Mengchen, where he is at the request of the Committee assisting in relief. He has written a full report. He says that in Yungchenghsien alone, there are 6,000 villages and about 1,000,000 people. Two thousand of these villages were flooded, 615 very badly. A census of distressed people was made before the New Year, "when there were 110,129 adults and 71,214 children. These were helped to the extent of 100 cash per adult and 50 cash for a child with Tls. 8,000 given by the Governor of Honan. Tls. 14,900 has been subscribed locally which is being used, I think, to purchase foodstuff. There are 700 beggars (mostly women and children, I conclude,) in the city to whom one-fourth of a bean-cake is being distributed every ten days. I heard that six died after the first distribution from

eating too quickly and then drinking afterward. . . . An orphanage has been started which already has 140 boys who are given two meals a day (two ounces of bean-cake and one ounce of millet per meal). . . . They want to start a similar place for girls, but have not the funds. There are hundreds of children crawling about. Really, I don't know how they manage to keep body and soul together. . . . My object in coming here via Yungcheng was not merely to see the officials and gentry there, but to pass through the district between here and there which is reported to have suffered badly. I came through four markets and saw that reports had not been exaggerated. It is really impossible for me to describe the absolutely starving condition. In three of the markets I found that about half the houses had fallen down. It was heartbreaking to see whole blocks of foundations only. No wonder the people tracked west all last autumn. . . . Oh for the pen of a ready writer to describe what one sees in such a way as to touch the hearts of those who have plenty to give to help these poor starving creatures, for whom so little is being prepared."

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

	Tls.
Already acknowledged	82,780.64
Paster P. E. Kranz	20
Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma	815
Tata Sons & Co.	100
Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco	1,685.10
Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco	98.51
Kong Sin-war, Sidney	1,158.62
William Patton	36.65
Hamilton, Canada	843.88
Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco	161.70
Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma, through the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai, balance of 1st instant	1.70
Sr. Martin	150.

Tls. 87,851.95

	Tls.
Already acknowledged	130
Ko Chiu-nan	200
	330
	\$
Already acknowledged	21,382.30
Rt. Rev. Bishop G. E. Moule, Hangchow	20
Miss E. R.	10
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Nichols. Per "Chinese Christian Intelligencer"	60
A Friend	10
Mr. & Mrs. "S"	10
B. D. Tata	15
An American Woman	200
C. F. G.	10
Dr. J. L. Thistle, Washington	219.45
Lahaina, Hawaii	4.62
Sacramental Alms at Holy Trinity Cathedral, S'hai, on Feb. 5th.	410

George Edward Baker	10
Miss Batchelor & Miss Moule	15
W. M. Hayes D. D.	10
Miss Harriette Sifton	10
" Edith M. Weeks	10
" Olney	5
" Kirkland	11
" Ward	5
" Goodchild	5
Mr. Perriam	10
" Nickalls	10
A Friend	25
Edward Wheen	25
American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate, Shanghai ...	2,290.24
Soochow Missionary Association	134
A Portuguese	10
American Church Mission, Soochow	32.11
Chinese Independent Church, Vancouver	23.53
American Presbyterian Mission Station, Tsinan, Shanghai	200
American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate, Shanghai ...	2,298.39
Laichowfu Missionaries ...	85
Chinese Merchants, Victoria, B. C.	2,200
Sir Havilland de Sausmarez	40
A Friend, St. J.	30
E. B. G.	20
Miss Ralston, C. I. M.	22
	\$
The Ewo Filature	100.
American Red Cross Society, through American Consulate General Shanghai	4,590.58
McTyeire School	20.
Dr. Ethel N. Tribe	100.
Rev. George E. Simmons, Honan	20.
X. Y. Z.	15.
The "Christian Herald," through the American Consulate, Shanghai ...	11,525.38
"K"	5.
American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate, Shanghai ...	4,571.17
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, through the American Consulate, S'hai ...	2,295.28
Mr. J. Gray, Chinkiang	10
The Anglo-Chinese College and Friends, (additional) per Dr. J. W. Cline ...	280.53
	\$53,440.76
	\$
Already acknowledged	7,849.85
Hau Teh-tang, from birthday presents, 3rd time	30
Yuan Kung-kee	12
The Poor	5
Wu Ming Shan Tang	2
H. E. Chu Pao-san	100
Messrs. Feng Chu-ding and Chen Shen-shih, Railway Engineering Dept., Tungshan, Hsuechow	100
Chih Chih-sun	2
Hsu Ching-hsien	30
Yang Chun-mow's death	

presents	500
Wong Chun-hao	5
Chow Chun-yu	30

8,665.85

D. MacGILLIVRAY,
Hon. Secretary.

OUTPORTS, ETC.

CANTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Feb. 27.

OFFICIALS AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

There has been a good deal of feeling here because the native Press has been publishing reports of current events in Yunnan and Mongolia, and commenting upon them. The Chinese are particularly sensitive at present, especially in the South, if they suspect that foreign nations are encroaching in any way upon the territory or prerogatives of the Chinese Empire. They are not interested in the Government, but they are suspicious of any lessening of Chinese territory. Hence the vague rumours of the appearance of British troops in Yunnan, and the determined attitude of Russia in regard to the establishment of Consulates in some towns in Mongolia and Ili have roused the ire of the editors, and have led to some strong leaders and comments in the daily Press. Moreover, one of the papers has published an article announcing that Shao-yi is to be sent to America in order to negotiate matters between China and Russia.

It is not so much that the reports published are frequently gross caricatures of the truth. This would not disturb the officials. It is that what is published in the papers is discussed in the tea-shops and in the markets and the people are being stirred thereby. Consequently, the Viceroy has sent an order to the public censor of the native Press to take the full authority into his own hands, and apply it. He in turn has referred to the recognized rules agreed to between the editors and the officials some time ago, which were deemed satisfactory to both parties.

If, then, the editors do not stop publishing these inflammatory articles, they will be fined \$200, to which penalty they are exposing themselves, and if this be not sufficient, then they will be imprisoned for six months, which is the extreme penalty. What result will follow this severe threat remains to be seen.

On the other hand the officials are quite justified in trying to put a stop to the most rabid of the writers, for readers, in their ignorance, believe what is reported, and are filled with wrath, which, may show itself in action.

GAMBLING AND BRIGANDAGE.

When H. E. Cheng Ming-chi took hold of affairs in the Two Kuang, he set himself to deal with two crying evils. The first was the extensive,

licensed, gambling, which had assumed alarming dimensions throughout this vast city. After much thought as to the way in which money could be raised to replace the revenue lost by the suppression of gambling, a path of escape was found, and the first of the third month was assigned as the date when gambling dens were to be closed. What will happen remains to be seen, but we are hastening near to that date.

The other question, which was an even greater evil, was the prevalence of brigandage throughout the province. Those who do not read the native papers have no idea how daring and how numerous are the robberies that are daily reported, while many of them are accompanied with loss of life and arson.

The Viceroy, therefore, has been looking into the matter, and finds that, of the cases demanding the attention of the officials, four-fifths are cases of robbery. His Excellency has sent on a dispatch to Peking pointing out the condition of affairs. He also states that, because of the daring of these brigands, respectable people are murmuring, and many of them are on the verge of joining the many guilds, whose objects are to raise a revolution, and overthrow the present dynasty. He asks that the laws be revised as far they apply to the people of the south, where brigandage is so rife, and that they be made more severe.

It appears that the laws are not so easy of application as they ought to be, and something must be done to mete out swifter justice to offenders; also they must be more severe in order to deter evil-doers and frighten those who look upon brigands with some sympathy.

A NEW STATION FOR CANTON.

The main terminus of the Canton-Hankow line in Canton is a very poor affair. Really there is no railway station at all. There is a long platform, built of stone, and faced with ordinary earth, with no refuge from rain and other inconveniences. There are no offices of any importance, not indeed sufficient for the workers who have to look after the daily routine of the line. Those in use have to be rented. The passengers at this station are daily increasing, and it is clear that something must be done. The new manager has induced the directors to advance the funds, and a new station is to be built.

Probably the capital station at the terminus of the Kowloon-Canton line has been an object lesson. This is an excellent building, built under European supervision, and fitted with all reasonable conveniences. More land has now been bought here; a good station is to be built, and this will include suitable offices for the convenience of the stationmaster and the employees. A suitable shed with seats for passengers will be erected, as protection against rain and sun. It will also be pleasant to have somewhere to sit while waiting for trains. Distances are so great, that passengers must often be at the station some time before the train starts, for they cannot be sure when they will arrive, through

the crowded streets of Canton, and are thus often much too early. Hence the new station, with its waiting rooms, will be a real boon to the many passengers who at present use the railway.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

There has been a good deal of trouble in one of the country districts near Canton because of the opposition of one of the leading and conservative families to the new education. The official in charge of the district is vigorous enough, but he has not done anything to put down the opposition, because he is in league with this particular family. The partisans of the old ways gather and insult the students, as they go to school, and throw stones upon the roofs of the school-houses.

The whole neighbourhood is divided into parties, and there seems to be no means of quieting the disturbance, or softening the bitter antagonism. Repeated petitions to the magistrate having proved fruitless, the students and their masters have now sent in a report of the state of affairs to the Minister of Education. Even then there seems to be some doubt as to whether anything effective will be done, because of the influence of this one powerful family, and of the fact that they and their friends are the close companions of the district magistrate. In this way the literati are still able, in the country, to cause a good deal of mischief.

A STORMY HOUR.

At Sauni the police arrested a man named Lai. His friends asserted that he was wrongly arrested, and further investigation seems to have proved that that the friends were right. At the time, however, they went in a body to the police station and demanded the release of their clansman. This was objected to, and there began there and then one of those local riots that are so frequent in China, but of which the outside world knows nothing unless they see the native Press. There was a sudden attack upon the station and, before the rioters could be curbed, there was much wreckage within and without the building. Just in time to stop bloodshed, an old man of the clan managed to arrange matters, and offered bail, which was accepted. A closer inspection into the affair proved that the man was wrongly arrested. The station was practically destroyed.

LANCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 20.

Highway robbers have been infesting the road between this city and Siningfu, and using firearms. Three have been captured, a father and two sons. They were dressed up like officials (no doubt on the proceeds of the robbery, as I hear they stole many hundred ounces of gold from some official, and also many thousand ounces of silver from a merchant). Their greed led to their capture, as they so overloaded their horses with

booty that they were unable to escape from their pursuers. They wounded a traveller, who has since died, and so, no doubt, heads will come off in due course.

* * *
The woollen mills are busy making blankets for the soldiers in Turkestan. The mills are now lighted by electricity so that work can go on till six p.m. during the short days of winter.

* * *
The next telegraph line to be opened will be from this city to Siningfu. Why this useful adjunct to civilization is extended so slowly is surprising to some of us.

* * *
The weather continues very cold. The Yellow River froze early in December, earlier than it has done for many decades. Two Spaniards on their way to work at the Eastern Copper mines had a very cold journey from Sian, one getting his feet frost-bitten as he was crossing the Linpan Mountain.

* * *
The official cash shop expects to open a branch at Ninghsien this year. The cash notes are now readily accepted by all, and are a great aid to business.

TENGCHOUFU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Feb. 18.

PLAGUE NOTES.

There have been no known cases of plague in the city for the last few days, and those who have died of plague are to be interred this week. The sampan men in the Water City refused to go out to some vessels that came to this port, and whether for that reason or for some other, some days have elapsed without a boat's whistle being heard. Just before the Feast of Lanterns, a boat brought up candles and other supplies for the celebration, and a sampan or two went out to meet it. No passengers, however, were landed.

Elaborate arrangements were made to appease the Plague Spirit. An effigy was made, a mat shed erected, thirteen priests were engaged to chant, offerings were prepared. In all, some sixty thousand cash was expended. Finally the Spirit was to be escorted to the sea-coast and buried. But Tengchoufu now has a City Council. The Council sent a message that this plan to drive away plague was useless. Through their influence the project had to be abandoned, and this before the projectors had collected their pay from the city residents.

The City Council sent representatives to consult with Dr. Seymour as to how to take effective measures to prevent the plague. The officials have put out a proclamation that the streets are to be kept clean. From Tsinanfu, an inspector has arrived to investigate conditions at Longkeo and Tengchoufu.

The city has spent a great deal for this year's Feast of Lanterns. The temples were crowded. The procession

were numerous, among them that of the Dragon, who was carried in state on the city wall.

Feb. 20.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

There have just been two deaths reported, one on Main Street east of Bell Tower, one in the East of the city. The latter has recently returned from Manchuria and is reported to have died of consumption. Although the local officials have taken no drastic measures to isolate, there is even here a tendency to hide the truth.

TSINCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 17.

This has been the coldest winter that this part of Kansu has known for many years. On several occasions snow has fallen, and this promises well for the new crops. Frozen ground means that the sheep and crane cannot pull up the growing wheat by the roots.

* * *
Advocates of reform continue to discourse in the streets and a retired official from Shansi, a native of this city, has been appointed by the Viceroy to try his reform schemes here first. The first result is the opening of a girls' school, and the setting up of a Chamber of Commerce. Reform of the police is a dead letter, and the streets would be as well looked after by a band of corpses as they are now. During the twelfth moon not a policeman was to be seen at his post, and rumour says the police were hiding from the ever-present debt-collector.

* * *
Those poor beasts of burden, the camels, have had a hard time of it, the frozen state of the roads having played havoc with their feet; and slow travelling, together with the death of many of these patient animals, has been the result.

* * *
Once again the salt monopoly has been farmed out to some wealthy merchants, and the poor have to pay the penalty of about twenty-five per cent. increase in the price. We hear that tea, also, is now to be taken up by a "trust." No doubt all this makes work for the out-of-work opium officials.

* * *
There is no poppy planting in these parts, but we expect to hear of it later in the Huehsien, Chenghsien, and Kongchang districts.

JAPAN.

From Our Tokio Correspondent.

March 4.

ANTI-JAPANESE CANARDS.

A San Francisco telegram says that, according to a telegram from Valparaiso, it is authoritatively stated that Chile has refused to accept Japan's secret offer to buy Easter Island as her naval base in South America.

It is strange that such a secret offer has been authoritatively announced, as reported by the telegram mentioned above. The Foreign Office officials declares that the report is invention, pure and simple. A foreign diplomat concerned in this question asserts that such a story was recently circulated in regard to another country, but that it is totally unfounded in regard to Japan.

THE CHILIAN MINISTER IN TOKIO.

Don M. Rignelme, the Chilean Minister at Tokio, leaves Tokio about March 25, and is to be succeeded by M. Alfredo Trarrazabal Zanartu, who is expected here in July next.

MEETINGS.

THE CLAY PIGEON CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Clay Pigeon Club was held at No. 4 Foochow Road on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. Ambrose (President) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. A. P. Nazer, H. E. Gibson, N. E. Moller, A. H. White (Hon. Secretary), Committee, D. L. Anderson and A. Hoettler.

The Hon. Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last annual general meeting, which were confirmed, the Chairman said that they had met together to pass the Report and Accounts for the season 1910. The Accounts called for little comment, but it would be noticed that while at the end of the previous season they had had a balance in hand of \$623.26, this year the balance was only \$69.89. This was accounted for by the expenditure of \$453.28 on furniture, trees, repairs, etc., in addition to the payment of sundry creditors to the extent of \$148.60 which had been carried over from the previous year. This accounted for the difference and therefore the balance was, on the whole, very satisfactory. They were starting the season with a very small amount in hand, but if the membership was kept up they would no doubt be able to pay their way.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. E. Gibson, the Report and Accounts, as presented, were passed, *nem. con.*

The Chairman called attention to the fact that at the last annual general meeting a resolution had been passed that the Committee should issue formal receipts to the original guarantors, so that the Club's indebtedness to them might be transferable. He understood that this matter had been left for decision by the then incoming Committee, but had not yet been carried out. Personally, he thought that it was unnecessary, and he himself did not wish for any scrip or formal receipt. He had put up money to help the Club along and had no wish to take it back. As the matter had been brought forward, however, at the last annual meeting, it was for the Committee to carry the resolution out if they wished,

Mr. Moller suggested that if the Club came to an end, and there should be some assets or a balance in hand, it seemed only fair that the guarantors should get their money, or a proportion of same, back.

Mr. White added that if a member was leaving Shanghai for good, it was reasonable that he should be able to transfer his receipt to a continuing member.

The Chairman agreed with the suggestions and said that the resolution as passed should be carried out.

On the proposition of Mr. A. P. Nazer, seconded by Mr. A. H. White, it was decided to hold the opening shoot of the forthcoming season on the first Sunday in April, weather permitting.

Mr. A. Hoettler proposed, Mr. D. L. Anderson seconded, and it was carried unanimously that the Committee of the previous year, consisting of Messrs. J. Ambrose (President), A. P. Nazer, H. E. Gibson, N. E. Moller and A. H. White, be re-elected, and that the Ballooning Committee should consist of Messrs. A. E. Algar, D. L. Anderson, E. F. Bateman, L. Bourgeat, A. Hoettler, W. E. Kent, W. Ortwin, S. A. Ransom, F. Schwyzer and B. de B. Smith, in addition to the members of the General Committee.

An informal discussion followed, and the meeting then terminated, with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Report of the Committee read as follows:—

General Finance.—The cash balance this year it will be noticed does not compare very favourably with that of last year, standing at Mex. \$69.89 and \$623.26 respectively, but it must not be forgotten that quite a lot of furniture was procured and improvements made to the building and grounds during the season, which rather embarrassed our small balance. It will also be noticed that Sundry Creditors amounting to Mex. \$143.60 in last year's balance sheet have also been met this year, thus leaving the club, excepting for Guarantors' Fund standing at Mex. \$1,000, free from all sundry liabilities. Bad Debts' Account is again absent.

Building.—The building was put in thorough repair and some alterations were done last year, so excepting for the want of a little paint and some small repairs there will be no considerable expenses attached to this heading this season.

Membership.—During the past season five new shooting and four honorary members have been enlisted and about seven have resigned. There has been a noticeable decrease in the total of the year's subscriptions; this is accounted for by the absence of members on home furlough. Introduction of new members would be very beneficial to the Club.

Cartridges.—The "Grand Prix" were used throughout the season and gave every satisfaction. An order for 20,000 for this season has again been placed with Messrs. Ilbert & Co., 28,200 were used last year. Stock on December 31, 1910—50.

Birds.—This has been an expensive item; the supplies of the Shanghai

Gun Club suddenly ran out and an unforeseen hitch in our order delayed the arrival of our stock, necessitating expensive telegrams for express shipment. A big order has been placed jointly with the Shanghai Gun Club through Messrs. Ilbert & Co., so it is hoped that members will break a few in the coming season. About 20,000 in all were used last year. A stock of 7,000 was standing on December 31, 1910.

General.—The Committee desire to record their appreciation of the generosity of members in contributing Cups for competitions. A beautiful trophy has been received from home to be competed for this season, in the form of a very handsome silver-mounted stag. Thanks are due to Mr. E. F. Bateman for so kindly allowing us the use of his dining room for our meetings, and to Mr. A. E. Stewart for auditing our account.

MATCHES AND COMPETITIONS.

The Wingard Cup.—The Tientsin Clay-Pigeon Club again proved successful in this inter-port match. Although our score only claimed second place it was a vast improvement on that of the previous year, standing at 174 and 161 respectively. It is only hoped that better luck will accompany our efforts this year.

The Inter-Club Matches.—We might congratulate ourselves on having won the rubber last season and trust that same will be accomplished this year. The scores stand as follows:—

	Shanghai Gun Club	Clay-Pigeon Club	
June 19	331	348	Home traps
July 24	308	308	Shanghai G. C. traps
Aug. 8	292	298	Shanghai G. C. traps

COMPETITIONS.

May 22	—The President's Cup, won by Mr. A. E. Algar
May 22	—The Monthly Cup, won by Mr. N. E. Moller
May 29	—The Halley's Comet Cup, won by Mr. S. A. Ransom
June 5	—The Ambrose Cup, won by Mr. L. Bourgeat
June 12	—The Petit Cup, won by Mr. J. Madier
June 26	—The Monthly Cup, won by Mr. L. Bourgeat
July 3	—The Medical Cup, won by Mr. D. L. Andersen
July 10	—The Mid-Summer Cup, won by Mr. F. Schwyzer
July 17	—The Monthly Cup, won by Mr. H. E. Gibson
July 17	—The Surprise Cup, won by Mr. S. A. Ransom
July 31	—The Typhoon Cup, won by Mr. N. E. Moller
Aug. 6	—The "Hic" Cup, won by Mr. J. Sauvyre
Aug. 14	—The Monthly Cup, won by Mr. T. C. White
Sept. 4	—The Monthly Cup, won by Mr. N. E. Moller (outright)
Sept. 4	—The Committee's Prize, won by Mr. L. Bourgeat
Sept. 15	—The Captain's Cup, won by Mr. W. E. Kent

THE SHANGHAI AND HONGKEW WHARF CO. LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the above company was held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., last Friday afternoon. There were present Messrs. D. Duffale (Chairman), A. McLeod, H. A. J. Macray, E. C. Richards (Directors), Barnes Moss, J. M. Young, D. M. Gubbay, P. A. Chambers, E. A. Mackay.

The Chairman—Gentlemen:—The Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission I will take them as read.

There was no improvement in the Company's business during the year under review, the balance at credit of Working Account showing a falling off of Tls. 10,000 as compared with that of the previous year.

We have already paid an interim dividend, and the balance now at credit of Profit and Loss Account is Tls. 144,151.48. As you will see from the report, your Directors recommended Tls. 20,000 be transferred from Equalization of dividends account, so that a dividend of Tls. 4 per share may be paid, and the sum of Tls. 20,000 placed to the credit of Repairs Account. We regret the necessity for drawing upon the Equalization of Dividends Fund, but consider it justifiable in order to admit of the payment of a final dividend, which will bring our dividend for the year up to 7 per cent.

The Company's wharves and godowns are in good order, and we hope that the provision of Tls. 20,000 for repairs will be sufficient.

As to future prospects, I am afraid there are no signs of a large quantity of cargo coming forward for storage, which in past years has so materially increased our earnings. We hope, however, to continue to obtain our fair share of the business of the port. Messrs. Holt's steamers will shortly cease to make use of our wharves, but I am glad to say we have been able to make arrangements with the agents of other lines to handle a larger number of their steamers, which will go a considerable way towards replacing the Blue Funnel.

If any shareholder desires any information with regard to the accounts I shall be happy to afford it to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were then carried.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. McLeod: that the report and accounts be adopted as presented.

Proposed by Mr. Barnes Moss, seconded by Mr. J. M. Young: that Messrs. A. McLeod, C. W. Wrightson, H. A. J. Macray, E. C. Richards and the senior representative of Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., be re-elected directors for the current year.

Proposed by Mr. D. M. Gubbay, seconded by Mr. J. M. Young, that

Messrs. G. R. Wingrove and H. W. G. Hayter be re-elected auditors for the current year.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., No. 6 Kiukiang Road, on Tuesday afternoon. There were present: Messrs. M. Mittag (Chairman), A. Hoettler (Vice-Chairman), M. Stempel and Ho Hsien-chuen (Directors), W. Nilsen (Secretary), H. E. Arnhold, (General Manager), W. Carter and P. Hannesen.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the business of this meeting, I wish to inform you that the incorporation of our Company under the Hongkong Ordinances has in the meantime been effected and the new shares have been issued in exchange for those of the former Company under German laws. The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual procedure of taking same as read. You will notice that our property stands Tls. 18,000—higher than last year. This is owing to the expense of filling-up and bunding of our Shenko land, the cost of which has been charged to property account. The Shenko land is let to our neighbours, the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., who pay a rent of Tls. 5,000 per annum for same, so that the reclaiming of this land will prove a very satisfactory investment. As you are aware, the last year has been a very unfavourable one for the local cotton mills in general, and we have had to contend with the same difficulties as all the other mills. The result of the year's working has consequently been unsatisfactory, and your Board regret that the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account is only Tls. 22,505.85, which it is proposed to deal with as laid down in the report which has already been submitted to you. The unsatisfactory result is mainly due to the fact that the supply of raw material has in every respect been unsatisfactory. The cotton has not only been poor in quality, but dear, and at the same time exceedingly wet, and as all the Mills were compelled, owing to a shortage of supplies caused by the failure of the crop, to take whatever cotton they could get, the old evil of watering has increased to an extent never experienced before. There are at present negotiations pending between the interested parties to make arrangements by which this watering can be prevented, or at any rate made unprofitable both for the countrymen and cotton dealers, and as also the Cotton Guilds and Japanese

Exporters seem anxious to have this evil remedied, there is some prospect of effective measures being taken. The financial crises which occurred in July paralysed the market and clearances fell off almost entirely for a time, with the result that the stocks accumulated, and as it was at the time impossible to effect sales at any price, your Directors decided to shut down the Mill entirely on August 31, after having already reduced the working to four days per week. Work was resumed on October 14 and a rising market during the last months of the year enabled us to dispose of almost all our old stock at satisfactory prices. The balance has in the meantime been disposed of at the prices taken in the Balance Sheet. The heavy stocks which we have had to carry you will see reflected in the interest charges, amounting to Tls. 15,947.50. As regards the prospects for this year, it is too early to say anything, but it is more than probable that it will again be a difficult year for the local mills. A revival of trade was expected with the New Year and fully justified, but the Plague in the North and the feeling of uncertainty caused thereby have upset all calculations. Should any gentleman wish to ask me any questions, I shall be pleased to answer the same to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Arnhold: That the Report and Accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Hoettler: That Mr. M. A. Stempel be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. Hoettler: That Mr. Ho Hsien-chuen be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Stempel and seconded by Mr. Ho Hsien-chuen: That Mr. E. Mortimer Reid be appointed auditor of the Company for the coming year.

There was no further business, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE TALANG RUBBER ESTATES LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday at 8 Kiangse Road. Mr. H. O. White presided and there was a fairly large attendance.

The Chairman said Gentlemen:—According to our Articles of Association, the annual general meeting must be held in March, but a postponement may be allowed if sanctioned by the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting. Your Directors have therefore called you together to-day for the express purpose of asking you to pass the resolution, determining June 30 as the end of the Company's financial

year, a copy of the resolution you will find in your seats.

We have several reasons for asking you to do this, chief among which is, that owing to the dilatoriness of Mr. Dunman in Singapore, the Secretary and the auditors have found it impossible to place before you any lucid statement of accounts. After having repeatedly demanded from him all the vouchers relating to the disbursements of the Company's funds, the Secretary eventually received them in November, and since then he has been in constant communication with Mr. Dunman in Singapore to elucidate different items which we cannot quite understand, and until these matters are perfectly cleared up, your Directors do not feel justified in issuing you a statement of accounts. Gentlemen, your Directors have been through these vouchers thoroughly, and can only confirm the opinion given us in a letter from our auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, protesting very strongly at the unbusinesslike way in which the accounts and vouchers have been sent up. This letter is on the table here for the perusal of any shareholders who may wish to read it, and I hope, Gentlemen, this will be sufficient excuse for the apparent dilatoriness of your Directors in not presenting you to-day with the annual accounts. They very much regret this, but it is unavoidable. I will let you know, as far as we can make out from the vouchers sent up by Mr. Dunman, how your working capital has been disposed of. We have spent approximately digging, allang and weeding, \$28,800 bungalow and furniture, \$4,800. Felling, clearing, roads, drains, lining, holing, planting, supplying, etc., Tls. 6,800. Coolie lines, shop, etc., Tls. 3,800. Tools, store, machinery, Tls. 1,300. Nurseries, seeds, stumps, Tls. 1,400. Estate salaries and allowances, Tls. 6,300. Shanghai Agency, Tls. 5,000. Singapore Agency, Tls. 3,000. Rent, Tls. 700. Contingencies, Tls. 500. Postage, telegrams, stationery, etc, Tls. 800. Tapioca digging and transport, Tls. 800. Legal Expenses, Tls. 500. Medical, and Hospital, Tls. 700. Cattle and Carts, Tls. 600. The amounts I have read out total Tls. 65,800, we have Tls. 4,000 remitted to the estate in February and March for which we have at present no statement of account as to how it has been expended.

Our working capital was Tls. 6,000 and our overdraft at the bankers stands to-day about Tls. 7,800 roughly.

Mr. Dunman was asked to resign his position as visiting agent, and has graciously accepted as from December 31, 1910. We are now working direct with our estate manager, Mr. A. H. Graham, and find things going very much smoother, at a saving of \$250 per mensem, which was Mr. Dunman's remuneration.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I will put the resolution before the meeting to you, but before I do so I will be glad to hear if any shareholder

has anything to say bearing on the resolution itself.

As there were no questions the following resolution was put by Mr. H. O. White, That the end of the Company's financial year shall be June 30, and that the annual general meeting shall be held in September. This was seconded by Mr. F. Reiber and carried.

The Chairman then dealt with the present position of the Company. He said:—As we have already informed you, we have dispensed with Mr. Dunman's services as visiting agent, and the entire management is in the hands of Mr. A. Graham on the estate, and judging from the work done as per his reports, he seems to be a very competent man. We are still endeavouring to get financial assistance and although our efforts so far have failed, we are still negotiating, and we have hopes of soon meeting with more success. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has very kindly allowed us a temporary overdraft, but it is only for a small amount, so the cash at our disposal is limited, consequently, we have had to restrict the monthly estate expenditure to Tls. 2,000, and from particulars to hand from Mr. Graham, he seems to be spending the money very wisely. We have about 450 acres under rubber, containing about 41,245 trees, and from Mr. Graham's estimate and report dated November 12, 1910, we learn that there are now tappable about 559 trees, a further 1749 trees should come into bearing during this year. At January 1912, there should be about 2,300 trees, January, 1913, 9,308 trees, June 1913, 16,224, January 1914, 24,16,224, June 1914, 24,200, January 1915 the whole estate. There is a very good nursery with about 15,000 stumps. The buildings are all practically new, and will not require any special attention for some time to come. They comprise a manager's bungalow, conductors' bungalow, coolie lines for about 150 coolies, estate shop, stable, store-room, etc.

The drains have been carefully attended to and are now in good order.

The road from Kuantan to the estate has been a source of great anxiety to your Board. Mr. Dunman in his original estimate set aside \$1,000 for this purpose. We were then given to understand by this gentleman that he had decided to build a better road than he originally intended, which would cost \$3,000, but he had made arrangements with neighbouring estates to contribute \$1,850 towards this cost, however, we are sorry to say, Gentlemen, that we have been unable to get these arrangements, supposed to be made by Mr. Dunman, confirmed.

From late accounts, however, we see that this road has cost the Company about \$4,000, and we are in correspondence with Mr. Dunman demanding an explanation. There is some secondary growth of tapioca on the 200 acres block of younger rubber, but an agreement has been entered into to clear all this, the contractor taking all the tubers in full payment. We find no difficulty whatever in obtaining labour, but with the very meagre funds at our disposal our staff is naturally small.

From reports to hand the greater part of our planted area is fairly clean, and the estate generally is looking well.

Several questions relating to the estate were asked, but on these being satisfactorily answered the meeting terminated.

REPORT.

THE SHANGHAI ICE, COLD STORAGE & REFRIGERATION CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit the following audited accounts for the year ended November 30, 1910.

The amount at the credit of Working Account for the year is Tls. 9,366.89 and after writing off for Depreciation Tls. 3,834.66 allowing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, and deducting Directors' and Auditor's Fees, there remains a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of Tls. 4,825.70 which your Directors recommend should be carried forward.

The Directors regret the poor result of the year's working which they attribute to the superabundance of native ice and the consequent insufficient demand for machine-made ice to provide adequate returns for two companies.

The machinery has been kept in thorough repair and the cost charged to Working Account. The buildings have been added to by the erection of a house for the residence of the Engineer.

Directors.—Mr. W. S. Burns retires according to the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. Jas. H. Osborne who is willing to serve again if elected.

Shanghai, March 8, 1911.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(Cents Omitted.)

	Dr.	Tls.
To Depreciation		3,834
„ Bad and Doubtful Debts.....		246
„ Balance		5,675
	Tls.....	9,756
	Cr.	Tls.
By Balance from 1909		13,120
less Dividend	12,000	
„ Directors Fees ...	750	
Auditor's Fees ...	100	12,850
		270
„ Balance of Working Account		9,336
„ Transfer Fees		55,18
„ Dividend on Telephone Shares ...		64.00
		119
		Tls..... 9,756

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.

	Tls.
Capital	200,000
Sundry Creditors	3,893
Dividends Uncollected	2,991
Ice Tickets in Circulation	1,802
Profit and Loss Account	5,675

Tls.....214,362

Assets.

Cost of Plant, Ice Boxes, Ice Boats, etc., as per last report.....	130,778
plus Additions...	820
	131,599
less depreciation	3,391
	128,207
Cost of Land and Buildings as per last report	59,027
plus Additions...	2,034
	61,062
less depreciation	443
	60,619
Cost of Stores, etc., in Stock—Stores	3,644
Cylinders	966
	4,611
Fire Insurance unexpired	417
Cash with H. and S. Bank	12,493
Cash with Agents ...	539
	13,032
Sundry Debtors	5,596
Suspense Account ...	1,078
Investment A/c. 16 Mutual Telephone Shares ...	800

Tls...214,362

Shanghai, March 8, 1911.

per pro GEDDES & Co.
Agents.

THOS. COOK.

JOHN PRENTICE. } Directors.
W. S. BURNS. }

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the books of the Company and compared the entries therein with the various subsidiary and Bank Pass Books and Vouchers, and that the foregoing Accounts and Balance Sheet are correct and in accordance therewith.

JAS. H. OSBORNE,

Auditor.

SPORT.

GOLF.

H. M. S. ASTREA V. H. M. SS. THISTLE
AND WOODLARK.

A game between teams representing the above-mentioned ships was played on the Shanghai Golf Club's links on Thursday, the 9th instant. Conditions: one point for the match and one-quarter point for the bye. The result was as follows:—

SINGLES.

H. M. S. ASTRAEA.

Paffard	0
Baker	0
Woolcombe	0
Studd	0
Burbery	0

FOURSOMES.

Paffard and Baker	1½
Woolcombe and Studd	0
	1½

H. M. SS. THISTLE AND WOODLARK.

Ross (Woodlark)	1
Claris (Thistle)	1½
Bickford (Thistle)	1½
Baillie-Hamilton (Thistle) ...	1
Ventris (Thistle)	1½

FOURSOMES.

Ross and Claris	0
Bickford and Baillie-Hamilton	1½
	7

INTERNATIONAL CUP
COMPETITION.

ENGLAND v. IRELAND.

Another injustice was done to Ireland on Saturday when she was beaten by the Sassenach in the final round of the International Cup Competition played on the ground of the Shanghai Football Club. No fewer than four clear goals were piled up by the Englishmen and had they adduced a little extra effort there is no doubt they could have obtained a much greater victory. Apart from the closing minute of the game, when Freeman was frequently called upon to save, Ireland was seldom dangerous. Indeed, on the few occasions that their forwards were permitted to get within the firing zone, they shot with incredible inaccuracy. From the first moment the issue was never in doubt and at the close of the ninety minutes' strenuous play, the Englishmen did not appear to have turned the proverbial hair.

It was four minutes after the start that Ireland's citadel was first captured, although the Englishmen ought really to have got through earlier when Davies badly miskicked. However, it was through another mistake by Davies that Clifford got through with the ball and volleyed at goal. Anthony partially stopped the ball, but before he could recover himself Robinson dashed up and placed the ball finally in the net. Ireland shortly afterwards attacked and Hall shot over the bar. England again took up the thread of attack and then occurred a strange incident. King, with the ball at his toe, darted off up the wing, hugging the fringe of the touch line. Nearing goal he moved inwards and suddenly Doyle, Ireland's centre-half back, deliberately threw himself down before King and the outside right fell heavily to the ground. Of course the Irishmen were penalized, but such tactics are quite outside the pale of association football.

Retribution quickly followed, for subsequent to another Irish invasion, in which Bell and Mullens distinguished themselves, King again got under

way, and worsting Doyle he flashed the ball across to the opposite extreme. Clifford pounced upon it and by a subtle movement he beat both Davies and Heron and fired at goal. The ball struck the inside of the far upright and rebounded into goal. This success came after twenty minutes play, but it was not until five minutes later that Freeman was called upon for the first time to save. Clarke worked hard on the Irish right wing and some of his centres might have been better utilized.

The third goal of the Englishmen came a few minutes before the interval, Forshaw finding the net with a shot from fifteen yards' range.

It was in the second half that the Irishman showed to advantage, and several times they came perilously near to scoring. Bell led the van in quite the proper manner and in midfield some fine work was witnessed, but at close range opportunity after opportunity was permitted to go by. Whether or not the Englishmen were contented to rest on their laurels, so to speak, it is certain that they did not make any great efforts to score in this half, and it was not until three minutes before the cessation of hostilities that Clifford converted a pass by King and put on England's fourth and last goal.

Despite the big disparity between the teams, the encounter was in many respects highly interesting, and despite the treacherous nature of the turf, consequent upon the heavy rains, the going was fast. The English forwards showed happy combination and on occasion their machine-like movements quite won the admiration of the crowd gathered around the ropes.

In passing they always kept the ball low and they seemed to have an intuitive knowledge as to where the ball would come. The intermediate line was of great assistance to the front rank quintette and when occasion demanded they were resolute and stubborn in defence. Whilst Needham and Champney are probably not the best pair of defenders that England could put in the field they performed meritoriously and the fact that the goal was never pierced speaks for itself.

Ireland's failure was due to general weakness. There was little or no understanding between the forwards and their essays at goal were ineffective. Disturnal was the only man to distinguished himself in the half-back line. Davies was responsible for at least two of the goals through miskicking and indifferent tackling, but on the whole he gave a moderate display. Heron hardly rose above mediocrity, but Anthony, like his *vis-à-vis* gave a glorious display in goal and he was not to blame for the four goals put up against his side.

There is plenty of talent amongst the Irish team but on this occasion it was never manifested. But when the representatives of Erin's Isle learn that long low passing movements and coolness in front of goal are the keynotes of success, they will make greater progress in these International encounters.

Result:—England, 4 goals; Ireland, nil.

CHINESE FOOTBALL
MATCHES.

On Saturday afternoon two more games were played off in the series of Association Football Matches arranged on the Y.M.C.A. field for local Chinese teams. At 2 p.m. the St. John's University team met the team of the Public School for Chinese, in a game that proved interesting, though it dragged a little towards the end. The Public School showed considerable improvement over their form of the previous week, with a result of three goals for St. John's to one for the School. The second game, between the Anglo-Chinese and Nanyang Colleges, proved fast and spirited throughout, the Anglo-Chinese team being evidently on their mettle. They held well together and their goal-keeper especially did good work. The final score of 2 goals to 0 in favour of Nanyang shows very well the actual relative strength of the teams. Despite the heavy rains of the previous night, the field was in excellent condition. A crowd of several hundred people filled the bleachers and lined the field, which shows a constant increase in interest on the part of the Chinese in the game. The schedule for next Saturday, March 18., is as follows: At 2 p.m., Nanyang v. Y.M.C.A., and at 3.30 p.m. Anglo Chinese College v. St. John's University.

SHOOTING.

S. M. POLICE.

The S. M. Police held their monthly shooting competitions at the Rifle Range on Thursday morning; conditions, Bisley targets and scoring, ranges 300 and 600 yards. The weather was overcast and dull and the light was bad, while the wind was unfavourable, but there was a good attendance of competitors.

The results were as follows:—

"A" CLASS CUP.

	Score.	H'esp.	Total.
* Sgt. Mills.....	60	5	55
"A" CLASS CLUB COMPETITION.			
P.-C. Thompson ..	57	0	57
P.-C. Rawlings...	56	3	53

"B" CLASS CUP.

† P.-C. Wilkinson	63	0	63
"B" CLASS CLUB COMPETITION.			
P.-C. Wilkinson..	63	9	54
P.-C. Paterson...	53	0	53
P.-C. Rush	51	5	46

"C" CLASS, CLUB COMPETITION.

P.-C. Curtin ...	54	3	51
Sgt. Milne	53	3	50
Sgt. Sinclair.....	52	3	49

* Second win this season, and the cup becomes his property.

† First win.

RESERVE CO., S. V. C.

The March monthly cups of the above Company were shot for on Sunday.

The ranges were 500 and 600 yards Service targets, but Bisley Scoring. It was not a good day for shooting, as the light was dull and there was a variable wind. It was also cold, owing to the rain that had fallen previous to 9.15 a.m. There were thirty-six competitors.

A team shoot of ten a side had been arranged, in conjunction with the above monthly cups, against "A" Co., to begin at 9 a.m. sharp. Owing to the rain and the non-attendance of one of "A" Co.'s members, shooting only began at 9.30 a.m. with teams of nine a-side. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, Service targets, but Bisley Scoring. At 200 yards the Reserves led by 8 points, increasing to 25 points at 500 yards. At 600 yards "A" Co. had gained 5 points, which left the Reserves 20 points to the good. Capt. Pilcher and the members of "A" Co.'s team were the guests of the Reserve Co., to tiffin. After tiffin a pool shoot took place at 700 yards, ten shots, no sighter, Bisley targets and scoring. Several members of "A" Co. also took part. The result was a tie between C.-Sgt. Daldy and Pte. Richards, who each made 46. In the shoot off Pte. Richards ran out the winner by 14 points to nine. C.-Sgt. Daldy's last shot was evidently a bad cartridge, as it failed to reach the butts. The winner was drawn by Pte. Tippin.

The following are some of the best scores in the Monthly Cups:—

"A" CLASS.				
	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.	H'cap.
Pte. C. Luthy	31	28	59	0 59*
" F. Large	30	30	60	5 55
" A. Samson	31	23	54	0 54
" W. O. Lancaster	27	29	56	3 53
C.-Sgt. H. W. Daldy	25	27	52	0 52
Cpl. D. McAlister	33	24	57	5 52

*First win, future handicap 3 points

"B" CLASS.				
Pte. G. A. Johnson	27	33	50	0 50*
" F. J. W. Melville	27	22	49	0 49
" J. Ross Young	26	24	50	3 47
" W. S. Watson	24	24	48	3 45
Capt. G. R. Wingrove	28	22	50	5 45

* First win, future handicap 3 points.

"C" CLASS.				
Pte. E. Lawson				
Grey	11	19	20	0 30
" J. W. F. Singer	19	16	35	5 30
" W. J. Vine	17	7	24	0 24

Owing to insufficient numbers "No Competition" was declared.

The following is the detailed score of the match against "A" Co.:—

RESERVE Co.				
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pte. C. Richards	35	30	28	93
Pte. Farre	33	30	30	93
Cpl. D. McAlister	34	33	24	91
Pte. C. Luthy	32	31	28	91
Cpl. C. Hill	31	31	24	86
Sgt. J. McDowell	33	28	25	86
Pte. A. Samson	31	31	23	85
Pte. Tippin	32	26	27	85
Pte. T. H. U. Aldridge	28	32	21	81
	289	272	230	791

"A" Co.				
Pte. A. E. Lookyer	33	34	25	92
C.-Sgt. F. G. Payne (mounted section)	31	27	31	89
Cpl. W. J. Monk	33	30	25	88
L.-Cpl. J. Park	33	27	26	86
Sgt. E. S. Little	30	29	26	85
Pte. R. W. Wells	29	29	26	84
Pte. G. A. Turner	31	24	28	83
L.-Cpl. F. P. Bartley	30	28	24	82
Sgt. C. Smith	31	27	24	82
	281	255	235	771

"B" COMPANY, S. V. C.

The Monthly Cup Competition was held on Saturday, musketry practices 14 and 17 being taken. The attendance of members was fair and though the conditions were good, the scores were only moderate. Private Dixon registered the first win on the new "A" Class cup and Private Cooper won "B" Class cup for the first time.

"A" CLASS.				
	Practice 14.	Practice 17.	Handicap.	Total.
Private Dixon	12	9	—	31
Sergt. Pollock	9	9	—	18
Private Lovhaug	12	6	—	18
Lient. Gordon	9	12	8	13

"B" CLASS.				
Private Cooper	9	15	—	24
Sergt. Hay	5	12	3	15

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

CORINTHIAN RACE.

The Shanghai Yacht Club held a very interesting and instructive race on Sunday, the 12th instant, over the triangular course outside Woosung, a distance of fourteen nautical miles.

The race was for a cup, subscribed for by the non-owning members of the Club, to be competed for by A Class Racing and Cruising yachts, with Corinthian crews only on board.

Since the announcement of this race the greatest keenness has been shown and nine of the largest yachts entered carrying about forty-five to fifty members of the Club. There is no doubt that more yachts would have entered, if their owners could have got crews for them.

When the starting gun was fired at 11.15 a.m. a full sail breeze had sprung up and the weather which was very dirty in the early morning brightened up; the fleet, which was at anchor above the starting line, hove up and set sail and, when the second gun went at 11.25 a.m., crossed the line in the following order;

Haven, Rear Commodore, Nebel.
Haikuan, Inspector Mellows.
Phyllis, Mr. Luhrs.
Aeolian, Mr. H. H. Bristow.
Violet, Mr. E. T. Byrne.
Ethel L., Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd.
Moeve, Mr. Schultze.
Marjorie, L. Commodore Lintilhac.
Undine, Mr. P. L. Byrne.

It was a dead run to the Lower Quarantine Buoy with spinnakers set, a lead to the Upper Buoy and a lead back to the Lightboat twice round. Setting the spinnaker of the Ethel

was attended by what might have been a very serious accident, one of the crew being rendered *hors de combat* by being struck by the boom when it carried away when being set, the sail and boom going overboard. It was, however, set afterwards, but with difficulty, the yacht being short-handed as it was. The time lost was very considerable.

The Haikuan took the lead early, being followed by Marjorie, from whom the strains of bag pipes could be heard, and on whose deck certain well known members of the Club were seen dancing a hornpipe; after the latter yacht, came the Violet. These three yachts, which had been beached and scrubbed for the race during the week, maintained their lead. The Haikuan, which has just come out of the ship yard with her bow lengthened six feet, made a fine performance and should have won the race; she, however, led round Spit Buoy for the second round instead of passing it to starboard and rounding the Lightboat to port; Marjorie L and Violet followed her lead. These three yachts were thus disqualified, but the Marjorie kept going and managed to catch the Haikuan near the finish, beating her by one minute.

The Ethel L leading the Phyllis Aeolian, Moeve, Haven and Undine rounded the marks properly; the times for the race are as follows:

Name of Yacht.	Time of Finish.		Elapsed Time.		Allowance.		Corrected Times.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	Min.	Sec.	H.	M.
Marjorie	1	35	2	10	30	5	2	05
Haikuan	1	36	2	11	25	7	2	04
Violet	1	40	2	15	28	4	2	11
Ethel L.	1	50	2	25	00	8	2	17
Phyllis	1	57	2	32	02	5	2	27
Aeolian	2	11	00	2	46	00	2	34
Moeve	2	19	45	2	54	45	2	44
Haven	3	did not finish					2	44
Undine	3	did not finish					2	44
		§ disqualified.						

Considering that the race without paid hands is a new departure, that the crews had little or no training, the greatest praise is due them for the smartness shown in getting under way and for completing the race in such short time.

It has been suggested that more races on the lines of this would create greater enthusiasm among the members than has been shown of recent years.

Mr. Walker, one-time Secretary of the Club, deserves the thanks of the

Club for the pains he has taken to ensure the popularity of a Corinthian race. The thanks of the Club are due both Mr. Walker and Mr. Garden for the excellence of the handicaps drawn up by them for the Non-Owners.

It is understood that the Corinthian Cup will be presented at the annual general meeting to be held about the end of the month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—In reply to your correspondent's letter this morning I wish it to be understood that I initiated this discussion, not because of the amounts involved, which are trivial in themselves, but merely to emphasize the principle that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. I contend that, if an expenditure by the Brigade of 50 per cent over the estimate at one time deserves the comments made in the Report, the still greater excesses shown in the Finance accounts should have received similar comment, or should at least have been explained in some way. I also repeat my opinion that it was an injustice to the Chief Engineer that the exceptional circumstances which gave rise to the excess in "maintenance and repairs" were not mentioned.

I would point out in reply to your correspondent that I did not in any way attribute the remarks on page 57a to the Treasurer in my first letter.

As to figures (I overlook the quibble as to the distinction between "allowances" and "expenditure,") no doubt the explanation now offered is correct, but my point is that no explanation was offered in the report as to Rents, Fuel, and Light for the Finance Department. If the staff was increased by two, the item for salaries, which is well within the estimate, does not show it, and hence the query arose as to why the "allowances" had more than doubled themselves.

I apologize for my mistake in connexion with Locomotion, and gladly withdraw my remark.

Your correspondent's sweeping eulogy of the Finance Department in his final paragraph is a little premature, and might well be answered by "Wait and see." I submit that the ratepayers are entitled to some more practical results from the Department before granting any increase in its present cost, and before accepting the statement that further increases are necessary in the near future.

I am, etc.

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—Referring to the previous correspondence under this head, it would seem hardly necessary to enter a defence for the Treasurer and his Department; on the other hand, it is

a matter of some interest to consider the statements made by your correspondents to see whether any possible cause of complaint exists.

The Treasurer is said to have "fallen foul" of the Fire Brigade because of the expenditure on "Plant, Maintenance and Repairs" and he is taken to task for having criticized the Brigade's accounts. The fact remains that the Treasurer was appointed to criticize Departmental Expenditure as part of his duties and not to make excuses for the officials concerned. The obvious retort to the statement that the expenditure of the Brigade has not been officially questioned for forty years is, that this is the first time we have had a Treasurer during those same forty years.

It should be added here, that the further criticism of the Brigade's finances appearing on page 57a is not made by the Treasurer at all; it is one of the "Remarks thereon by the Council for 1910," (see page 53a) which remarks are not drafted by the Treasurer.

Turning to "Alpha's" criticism on the Finance Department's own accounts, it must be understood that the figures he quotes are misleading if not incorrect. The items of Rent, Fuel and Light quoted as the Department's expenditure under those heads are in reality merely the allowances made to officials as part of their salaries. The Department's actual expenditure under the headings of Fuel and Light shows a saving on the estimates of roughly 20 per cent, while the increase in "Allowances" is most evidently explained by the appointment of two new officials (the Deputy and Assistant Treasurer) some time after the Budget for 1910 was compiled; these increases must therefore have received the special sanction of the Council at the time of the appointments.

The statement that the item "Locomotion" shows an increase overestimates of 37 per cent is obviously an error since that item shows a saving of Tls. 304 on an estimate of Tls. 820, i.e., a saving of 37 per cent.

The undoubted success of the work done by the Finance Department in effecting economies and substituting a sound financial system for an extremely unsound one is so evident to anyone sufficiently versed in financial matters to understand it, that any reasonable increase in the cost of the Department cannot be grudged while the work accomplished continues to be commensurate with the cost.

I am, etc.,

"ROTE NUMERARE."

Shanghai, March 9.

BROKER AND CLIENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—The Committee of the Stock Exchange has recommended to its members the use of revised forms of forward contracts, and would be glad to have an opportunity, through the medium of your columns, of explaining to

the public the nature of the alterations now introduced.

By the rules of the London Stock Exchange the business of brokers and that of jobbers is conducted by different persons, and no member of the London Stock Exchange may act both as a broker and as a jobber.

In Shanghai the practice is not the same, as, although some firms confine themselves solely to acting as brokers, there are no firms who confine themselves to jobbing, and brokers both on and off the Exchange buy or sell shares on their own account on occasions.

According to the principles of English law a broker acting as a broker is not allowed to sell his own shares to, or to buy shares from, a client on his own account, unless he discloses to the client that he proposes so to do, and he is forbidden to make any profit out of a transaction with a client beyond his agreed brokerage, unless he discloses the nature of the profit to the client. He is further not permitted to charge commission to buyer and seller where he arranges a contract between his own principals, unless he receives his client's consent to doing so. With his clients knowledge and consent he can of course act as a jobber or charge double commission and make any profit as may be agreed.

Under the form of contract hitherto in use on the Shanghai Stock Exchange brokers have not as a rule disclosed to their clients the fact that they are buying or selling shares as principals in those cases in which they have done so. They have, further, on transactions between their own clients, charged a half per cent brokerage to either side and the consequence has been that, in certain cases which have been contested in the British and American Courts, clients have repudiated liability on their contracts, and have succeeded in doing so by reason of the fact that the brokers in those cases have not acted as brokers but as jobbers, and have not informed their clients that they were so acting. In other cases where brokers have acted as brokers they have sued and recovered from their clients losses paid by them on their clients' behalf.

The Committee has now caused to be drafted new forms of contract, the object being to disclose fully, on the face of the contract, the capacity in each case in which a broker acts. A broker, for example, may act in three ways in arranging a bargain; (1) he may sell his own shares to a client, or buy shares on his own account from a client, (2) he may sell shares for a client on the exchange to a buying broker, or vice versa (3) he may sell shares on account of one of his clients to another client, or vice versa.

In the first case he cannot enforce his bargain with a client, unless he informs his client that he acts as a principal; in the second he is entitled to an indemnity from his client for any liabilities or losses incurred by him in connexion with the contract; in the third he should inform

his clients that the contract has not been made on the Stock Exchange, and if commission is charged to both parties that commission is so charged. If he does so and the client does not, on presentation of the contract, dispute the bargain made, the broker is entitled to an indemnity in the same way as if the bargain had been completed with a member of the Stock Exchange.

The contracts now prepared provide for these three contingencies. If a broker sells his own shares to a client he will deliver to the client the form of contract annexed hereto and numbered 1. In this contract the broker does not sign as broker or purport to act as broker and a note at the foot of the contract sets out that the contract is made by the broker as principal, but that a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is none the less payable by the client. A client who has given an order and receives a contract in this form may, if he has not been informed of his broker's intention to act as a principal, repudiate the transaction, but he must do so without delay. In order to avoid any dispute, it is proposed to take from the client in each case a signed confirmation of the bargain effected (Form 2), and if a client disputes his broker's right to buy or sell as a principal, he should refuse to sign the confirmation. If he signs the confirmation the transaction is complete, and neither side may afterwards dispute it. 2. Form 3 provides for a case where a broker acts strictly as a broker and sells his client's shares or buys shares for a client, either on the Exchange or to or from another client. A note at the foot of the contract reserves the right to the broker to charge double commission where he acts for two clients, and in all such cases the Committee desires brokers to stamp on the contract a statement that the transaction is made between clients. In either case the client will be required to sign a confirmation of the bargain made on his behalf (Form 4), and in cases where the contract is made between the broker's own clients, and it is proposed to charge double commission, the public are warned that they are not bound to accept a bargain so made unless they have agreed to do so, but, if they do not wish to accept the bargain, they must object at once and finally. If they do not object, and sign the confirmation, then they cannot afterwards raise any objection on the ground (1) that the bargain was not completed on the Stock Exchange or (2) that double commission has been charged.

A word must be said on the question of double commission. The rate of commission formerly charged by brokers was one per cent, which fell on the seller. Owing to objections raised by the public it was agreed that the commission should be borne equally by buyer and seller, and this has been done for some years past.

The Committee is advised that the present form of contract meets legal requirements, and trusts that clients will in every case carefully inform themselves as to the nature of the bargain

effected by them either with, or through, their brokers.

I am, etc.,
H. OLLERDESEN,
(Chairman.)

H. H. READ,
G. H. POTTS,
Committee, Shanghai Stock
Exchange.

Shanghai, March 6.

Form 1.

SALE CONTRACT NOTE.

No.
Shanghai, ...191 .

Dear Sir,—We have this day Sold to you—Shares in the—Price—per share. Cum dividends, new issue of shares, interest and all benefits accruing and liabilities attaching to the above-named Shares from the above date. Payment to be made on delivery of scrip and transfer on—Settlement Day 191 .

Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Yours faithfully,

N. B.—This Contract is made by us as Principals but $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Brokerage is charged on the transaction.

N. B.—This contract is made subject in all respects to the Rules and Regulations for the time being and from time to time in force of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Form 2.

PURCHASE CONTRACT NOTE.

Shanghai, ...191 .
No.

Dear Sir,—I have this day Bought from you—Shares in the—Price—per share. Cum dividends, new issue of shares, interest and all benefits accruing and liabilities attaching to the above-named shares from the above date. Payment to be made on delivery of scrip and transfer on—Settlement Day 191 .

Yours faithfully,

Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

N. B.—This Contract is made by you as Principals, but $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Brokerage is charged on the transaction.

N. B.—This contract is made subject in all respects to the Rules and Regulations for the time being and from time to time in force of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Form 3.

PURCHASE CONTRACT NOTE.

No.
Shanghai, ...191 .

Dear Sir,—We have this day Bought on your account—Shares in the—Price—per share. Cum dividends, new issue of shares, interest and all benefits accruing and liabilities attaching to the above-named Shares from the above date. Payment to be made on delivery of scrip and transfer on—Settlement Day 191 .

Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Yours faithfully,

Brokers.

N. B.—Where the Sale and Purchase is made between our own principals brokerage is charged to both Buyer and Seller.

N. B.—This contract is made subject in all respects to the Rules and Regulations for the time being and from time to time in force of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Form 4.

PURCHASE CONTRACT NOTE.

No.
Shanghai, ... 191 .

DEAR SIR,—I/We confirm the Purchase by you on my/our account of—Shares in the—Price—per share.

Cum share dividends, new issue of shares, interest and all benefits accruing and liabilities attaching to the above-named shares from the above date.

Payment to be made on delivery of scrip and transfer on—Settlement Day 191 .

Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Yours faithfully,

N. B.—If the above purchase is made from one of your own clients it is understood that brokerage ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) has also been charged to the seller.

N. B.—This contract is made subject in all respects to the Rules and Regulations for the time being and from time to time in force of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Governors of the General Hospital will esteem it a favour if you will kindly insert the following in an early issue:—

"The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital acknowledge with their best thanks receipt of a donation to the Hospital Funds of \$ 94.21 from the Committee for the banquet given to Sir Pelham L. Warren on January 14 last."

I am, etc.,

P. F. LAVERS,
Secretary.

Shanghai General Hospital,
March 14, 1911.

CLOTHES FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR:—I think that all those who are saddened by the distressing accounts of the famine, and who sympathize with the heroic efforts made by missionaries and others to give relief to those within their reach, will be glad to know that they can help by sending cast-off European clothing and bedding.

Mr. Bostick, who is working at relief at Pochou, wrote to this effect in a letter published in your columns two weeks ago, saying that "foreign cast-off clothing would be eagerly accepted" and suggested that "some Shanghai charitable people should gather it" to be ready for next winter as well as for use now. I have heard too from another source how gladly it would be received.

Mr. MacGillivray informs me that contributions may be sent to the

"Shanghai Times" office, 18 Nanking Road, whence they will be forwarded to the famine district. If those who live on the Bubbling Well side of the Settlement find it more convenient to send their parcels to me I will send them on. Mrs. Fraser also is willing to receive parcels at the British Consulate-General. If made up into bundles and marked as being for the Central China Famine Relief, these will be forwarded unopened to the Shanghai Times Office.

I am, etc.,
ANNIE DE SAUSMAREZ,
3, Yates Road.
Shanghai, March 14.

LAND-HOLDING IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Chinese maintain that foreigners have not been explicitly permitted by treaty to hold land in the interior, consequently are not authorized to own land. Even if that premise were true, the deduction does not necessarily follow. However, a reference to Article 4 of the Treaty between China and France dated April 25, 1886, states as follows:—

"The Chinese shall have the right to own land, to 'erect buildings, to open houses for trade and to establish shops everywhere throughout Annam, etc.'"

"The French shall receive from China the same treatment." This beyond any question of doubt gives the right to the French to own land in China, and by the most favoured nation clause, citizens of other countries participate in the privilege.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.

FOREIGNER.

Shanghai, March 15, 1911.



Mary Jane is now contented. That her work is quickly ended, Looks on DALLI as a treasure, Making work a perfect pleasure.

* "Dalli" the best, most simple and most comfortable way of ironing. Independent of stove and gas it can be used anywhere. Non-inflammable fuel without noxious fumes. No risk from fire; healthier and safer than any other iron.

Of all Storekeepers.
Stocked by—
WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
Shanghai.

3 o-a-f 16-4-09 404 Nov. 6, 1909.

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The above school for the daughters of Europeans has been advertised in the columns of the "North-China Daily News," and I shall be much obliged if you will allow me space in your correspondence column to announce that circumstances have arisen which prevent the principals of the new school leaving England as soon as was expected; that the date for opening the school has therefore been postponed; and that we expect to be able to make a further announcement on the subject within the next few months.

I am, etc.,
HERBERT L. BEER.

Weihaiwei, March 13, 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

By Telegraph from Peking.
Specially Translated for the
"North-China Daily News."

Peking, March 8.

(1) Fu-lé-wu-lan is hereby given the brevet rank of a deputy lieutenant-general and is to be the Military Governor at Hsiping in Ili.

(2) In reference to a telegraphic memorial of Chow Shu-mo. We understand that Chao Yuan, Commissioner for the Interior of Heilungkiang, is hasty and cruel, allowing free vent to his temper, and uncertain in pleasure and in anger. He has managed everything in a high-handed manner, and has treated his subordinate officials as slaves. Recently, when the said Governor, finding that the trust which he imposed upon the said Commissioner as Director of plague prevention, was sometimes not properly carried out, mildly questioned him a little, he used abusive language. Such behaviour is really too destructive of dignity. Chao Yuan is hereby ordered to vacate his post, and to be handed over to the Ministry concerned for severe punishment. As to the request of the said Governor to deprive himself of his appointment, let it be rejected. The Ministry concerned is to take note.

March 9.

(1) With reference to a joint memorial of the Ministers of the Ministry of War, submitting its official system for temporary adoption, framed in accordance with Our order, with enclosures of lists and tables, for Our perusal, Yin Chang, Minister of War, is hereby appointed Lieutenant-General of the Army and Shao Hsiin, Vice-Minister of War, is appointed Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Army. The rest is approved as suggested. Let the said Ministers either memorialize Us or notify other yaméns, as the case may be, for the execution of their plan.

(2) In reference to a joint memorial of the Ministers of the Ministry of the

Marine, submitting its official system for temporary adoption, framed in accordance with Our order, with enclosures of lists and tables, for Our perusal, Prince Tsai Hsiin, Minister of the Marine, is hereby appointed Lieutenant-General of the Marine, Tan Hsuoh-hêng is appointed Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Marine. The rest is approved as suggested. Let the said Ministers either memorialize Us or notify other yaméns, as the case may be, for the execution of their plan.

(3) Referring to a memorial of Prince Tsai Tao and others, Commissioners for the Drilling of the Imperial Body-Guards, requesting the bestowal of an hereditary rank and decoration, the Rank and Decoration of a Protectorate Prince are hereby conferred upon Parrata, an ex-Prince of the second degree of Turwood, now Preceptor of the Mongolian Bannermen's department in the College for Nobles of the Ministry of War.

(4) Tsai Ling, Salt Gabelle Intendant of Yunnan, is hereby commanded to vacate his post and to be sent to the Ministry concerned the (Ministry of Civil Appointments,) for an audience. The vacancy thus created is to be filled by Mao Yu-ling.

March 10.

Hsü Ting-k'ang is hereby appointed Commissioner of Finance for the Kirin Province, and Huang Yiu-yu is appointed Industrial Taotai for the same Province.

March 13.

(1) Hêng Chih, Salt Commissioner of Chékiang, and Chang Tsu-chi, Salt Gabelle Intendant for the Kueiling Pinglu Circuit of Kuangsi, are hereby commanded to vacate their posts and to be sent to the Ministry (of Civil Appointments) for an Audience.

(2) Chên Yu-ling is hereby appointed Salt Commissioner of Chékiang, and Shên Lin-i is appointed Salt Gabelle Intendant for the Kueiling-Pinglu Circuit of Kuangsi.

March 14.

With reference to a memorial of Pu Wai, Prince Kung, stating that his leave of absence has expired but that he is not yet recovered from illness, and praying Us to grant him further leave and to appoint acting officials for the important posts, (he holds,) etc., Pu Wai, Prince Kung, is hereby granted one month's leave of absence; acting officials need not be appointed for the posts which he holds.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Council.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

March 11.

THE TSZCHENGNYUAN.

Since the passing of the Budget by the National Assembly, a great many protests against its arbitrary and wholesale reduction in expenditure, both for the yamens in Peking and for those of the Provinces, have been chronicled. There was, however, some hope that there still existed a few high dignitaries who were sufficiently enlightened to uphold the Budget passed by the Tschengnyuan. A telegraphic report from Peking, however, states that Hsi Liang, the Viceroy of Manchuria, has, in conjunction with all the provincial Viceroys and Governors, submitted a memorial by telegraph to the Throne, pointing out that it is impossible to accept the reductions, as passed by the Tschengnyuan in the allowances for officials. They submit that according to a former Decree before the determination of their official salary, they were to be paid the amount originally estimated in the Budget by the Finance Ministry. They contend that during the present period especially, when progress in reforms of all kinds has to be made expeditiously, if the administrative officials were involved in financial difficulties by the acceptance of a poor stipend, the inevitable result would be that the virtuous would be compelled to seek retirement, while the unscrupulous would take their place. Such a calamity would adversely affect the nation and the people. The Throne referred this memorial to the Constitutional Government Preparation Bureau and the Ministry of Finance for deliberation and report.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONTROVERSY.

The Pienma incident seems still far from a settlement. According to a Peking correspondent, it arose from a question in regard to the delimitation of the boundary lines between Yunnan and Burma. Taotai Hsing Lu, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and a Mr. Shih, an Associate Director of the same department, were the original deputies sent by the Viceroy to attend to this affair. It is reported that these two officials agreed to concede to Great Britain what is now known as Pienma, in the name of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, and without having first obtained the viceregal sanction or authority. The British, seizing the opportunity, promptly occupied the place.

When Viceroy Li heard of this he at once telegraphed to the Government for instructions. The Waiwup tried at first to delay issuing any definite order, hoping thus to evade responsibility. The latest request made by H. E. Li Ching-hsi was that Yuan Shih-kai (in retirement) should be appointed Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, and that he himself should act as Demarcation Commissioner, and devote his whole attention to negotiating with the British Representative at the frontier. The Throne warned the impetuous Viceroy

to curb his indignation and to beware of precipitating matters simply on account of some demarkation difference.

THE CH'UANSHA DISTURBANCE.

Lieut.-Commander Liu Yun-sheng arrived at Tungkap from Soochow on the 7th with six native gunboats. Prefect Liang, general officer commanding the Shanghai and Woosung garrisons, is at Kaohang hamlet with a Company of the fourth Regiment. Kaohang is situated at the junction of Shanghai and Ch'uan-sha.

His Honour Tsi Shun-hui is reported to have reached Ch'uan-sha City from Nan-huei District at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. The next day, he went on a tour of inspection in the country, and found everything quiet.

No actual resumption of outrages has been reported since the 7th instant. But there will be a lot of work to be done before the incident may be regarded as closed. Popular feeling is far from being satisfied; the people have been led to believe that even a female's handiwork such as the spinning of a few yards of cotton yarn, or the p'aiting of a bamboo basket, would be taxed.

March 13.

A PATRIOTIC MEETING.

On Saturday, at about 3 p.m., a number of Chinese residents of Shanghai attended a meeting in Chang Su-ho's garden on the Bubbling Well Road for the purpose of discussing means to avert the dangers threatening the territorial integrity of China. More than a thousand persons took part, consisting of members of the gentry, the Press, educationalists and merchants. The promoter, Ma Liang, Director of the Woosung College, was represented by Mr. Wang Ho ping who opened the meeting with a short speech explaining that the purpose and object of this gathering was to form an association for the preservation of Chinese territory. He asked if the empire was to be gradually eaten up without resistance as the silkworm eats the mulberry tree's leaf, where should they all be? It was for the solution of this problem that the meeting was called.

Mr. Yih Chuen-wei took the chair. Many prominent merchants and journalists and several ladies made speeches.

Mr. Yang Tsien-li, a journalist, and three others were elected to draft a telegram to be sent to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, to take united action and to ask that a Parliament should be opened at once, to question the Waiwup on its policy of granting the most unreasonable foreign demands. It was also advised that similar associations should be formed in each province to prepare correct maps of all Chinese towns, and to act as an Advisory Board to the Provincial Assemblies. When these Associations are formed, all affairs relating to demarcation of boundaries with foreign Powers should be considered and agreed to by the Provincial Assemblies, or the Waiwup's action will not be admitted by the people.

The Chairman said that that was all they had to do for the present. He hoped that the meeting the following day at

the West Garden for discussion on the policy of creating a citizen army would be even more largely attended.

March 14.

THE TRIBUTE RICE.

His Honour Liu Yien-yi, the Shanghai Taotai, has been informed by the Provincial Treasurer of Soochow that, owing to the high prices in rice ruling in Shanghai during the last few months, and the scarcity of supplies in the market-towns from which Shanghai expected to, but could not, obtain sufficient supplies at a reasonable price, permission to postpone temporarily the transportation of the Tribute Rice to the North has been twice asked for and is now obtained.

The quantity of rice thus delayed in transit, up to and including that for January last, was very large. A request for permission to make up only one third of this quantity this year has just been rejected by the Ministry, on the ground that the Peking granary is also in a depleted condition and urgently requires replenishing. The Treasurer asks the Taotai of Shanghai not to permit any further extension of the time appointed for delivery.

It is reported that, at the persistent request of the local gentry, headed by Mr. Tzing Hsi-tien of the Pootung College, the Nanking Viceroy and the Soochow Governor have consented to dispatch a second telegram to the Government begging for the detention of three hundred thousand shih (a shih=200 English pounds) of the tribute-rice due this year, to relieve the poor from the great increase in the cost of living, which must result if the full amount of this rice were to be withdrawn from the market and sent to the North. Besides, a certain quantity has to be shipped to the famine districts for the relief of the people who are on the point of starvation. The appeal ends with a promise to make up the deficit in the next two years.

A POPULAR PRAYER.

Mr. Chang Chien, President of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly, who had obtained the consent of thirteen other Provincial Assemblies to the dispatch to Peking of a telegram on the situation in their joint names, as reported in a former issue, addressed to the Government on March 5 the following urgent message, without waiting for any reply from the remaining Assemblies:—

"Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies of the Grand Council, Peking. National situation being most pressing—ly critical, the world being most turbulently inclined, thousands and myriads of sentences are condensed into two essential ones, which we most piteously implore the Council to memorialize the Throne in our name and behalf: 'Old Russian treaty (terms) should absolutely not be complied with.' 'Manchuria Viceroy Hsi Liang should absolutely not be removed.' Please decide as soon as possible what policy is to be adopted, to avoid destruction. Chang Ch'ien, Kiangsu; Chen Feh-shun, Ch'ekiang; Tang Hua-lang, Hupeh; Pa Tien-chün, Szechuan; Kan Teh-fan, Kuangsi; Fang Li-choong, Anhui; Yih Sien-chi, Kiangai; Yeh

Hsueh-ch'ing, Kuangtung; Liang Shan-chi, Shensi; Tan Si-Kung, Kweichow; Tan Yien-kai, Hunan; Chang Wei-ts'ung, Chang Shi-hsün, Tuan Yü-ching, (President and two Vice-Presidents), Yunnan; Wu Ching-lien, Fengtien; Wang Heng-chio, Shensi." Fourteen provinces are represented.

A CRYING EVIL

Much adverse criticism has appeared recently in the native Press on the manner in which the prisoners in the Shanghai Magistrate's gaol are treated, and on the insanitary condition of the prison itself. Lately, deaths among these wretched prisoners have been so frequent that public attention has been drawn to them. A lady doctor of the Shanghai Hospital (native) named Mrs. Chang was asked to visit the prison about a week ago. She saw a revolting sight on her entrance to the gaol building. Many prisoners, it is said, were huddled together in one room with closed doors and windows. The air was extremely foul. Upon investigation, she found that tortures were freely inflicted by warders upon those who were not rich enough to satisfy their cupidity. Mrs. Chang has done her best for the prisoners, and secured the dismissal of the gaolers. Some improvement in the food, bedding, etc., has been made by the Magistrate. Some sick prisoners were liberated, most of whom were under sentences for long terms of imprisonment, of which a large portion had been served.

A CITIZEN ARMY.

On Sunday, a meeting was held in the West Garden between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., under the auspices of the members of the Chinese Company, S.V.C. About 1,290 to 1,400 persons were present. Mr. Shen Man-yun opened the meeting by stating that it was convened to adopt some means of attaining a universal citizen army in China, without which, it would be difficult to save the nation. Many speeches were delivered. After much debate it was resolved that the first step should be to invite every city, throughout China, to institute a volunteer force. After this had been done it would be time enough to think of other plans, and to judge if a universal compulsory military education would be necessary or not. This was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

There are still many outstanding disputes between Russia and China, which have to be settled. First and foremost, is the boundary demarcation. China is sending out surveyors to the frontier to make correct surveys and a correct map, and is opening negotiations with the Russians.

The second question is the suppression of the Mounted Banditti. The Government denies the allegation by Russia that steps for their suppression have been neglected, and maintains that good results have been really achieved in this direction.

Again, in Taonanfo, and in Inner Mongolia, the question of free access for Russian tourists is also being discussed.

Russia is reported to have proposed that China should grant three additional

concessions, namely: (1) For the protection of her merchants in Mongolia, she shall have power to station troops in whatever places she may deem necessary. (2) Loans required by any, or all, of the "banners" of Mongolia shall be advanced and handled by Russians alone. (3) A railway line shall be established as a branch of the Siberian trunk line, leading into the interior of Mongolia. This line, if built, will have to pass Chang-Chi-kao and Kiachta.

A report has been received by the Ministry of Colonies and Dependencies that the boundary stones erected along the Mongolian frontier have been removed and destroyed by the Russians. The Ministry thereupon informed the Waiwupu of this occurrence, and both have sent deputies to make an investigation.

The railway station at Manchuli has witnessed the passing of Russian troops in special trains twice a day for several days. Express trains of great length with two engines were used. Special waggon were seen fully loaded with munitions of war. They made a short stop at Manchuli, and then started off towards the South, to the great consternation of the native spectators and the local tradespeople.

March 15.

CHINA'S NAVAL SCHEME.

The Naval Reorganization Bureau has recently held several deliberations on the preparation of a maritime map, or Admiralty chart, and has consulted with those provinces bordering the sea about this important matter, in which their co-operation must be secured. The Bureau considers that such a map is of the utmost importance, and its consummation would be a great help to, and must therefore precede all other steps in, the reconstitution of China's Navy. The provinces concerned have been informed that for the establishment of naval stations, the selection of suitable sites for naval bases and the forming and the division of the different squadrons of men-of-war, the first and most essential thing is to make a correct and minute map, showing all the coast or shore lines, positions of strategic value, bays, islands, etc. Then it will be possible to select suitable places for naval bases, stations, anchorages, etc.; and for an equitable distribution of naval forces.

In connexion with such innovations, officials have been appointed to prepare a separate map for the fishing industry, and offices were opened by both the Northern and the Southern Imperial Commissions for Trade two years ago. This fishery map, minutely sketched and elaborately prepared, may be used when drawn, by the naval authorities as the basis on which to construct an improved and more complete maritime map. In the meantime, the fishery map may also be referred to when preliminary naval measures are to be taken, such as the determination of a few naval ports.

Before the creation of a separate Ministry of Marine, such affairs were under the War Ministry, which has informed all the yamens concerned of

this project. The expenditure, it is proposed, is to be borne by all the provinces proportionately, according to their dimensions and resources.

The War Ministry has just handed over all the documents and maps referring to naval affairs to the Ministry of Marine, for the furtherance of the naval reorganization scheme.

As the authorities recognize the fact that such a map, as outlined above, is essentially indispensable, no delay in its preparation is admissible. But as China's coast lines measure several thousands of li in length, extending from Antung in Manchuria, near the mouth of the Yalu River in the North, up to Kiungchow or the Hainan Islands in Kuangtung in the South, the magnitude of this work may be understood. Between the extreme North and South, there are over forty ports among which some may be chosen for naval stations and shelters for the squadrons.

To draw an absolutely complete and correct map of such magnitude requires an expenditure of an immense sum of money, as well as labour for a number of years. Since, however, it must be done, the Ministry and the Bureau have decided that a united effort should be made by all the provinces to raise the requisite funds. The Head Office for Surveying and Drawing is to be established at a place to be decided by the Ministry later on. The management shall be under one authority, as will be the superintendence of all details and the control of branch offices. Probably four offices will be opened at the start, one in the North, and one in the South, one in Fukien and one in Kuangtung, (i.e. Peking or Tientsin, Nanking or Shanghai, Fochow and Canton.) The time assigned for the completion of this map is fixed at five years at the longest, or in about as much time as the inauguration of the new navy will have been accomplished.

The Ministry proposes to hand over superintendence in this respect to the Imperial High Commissioner for the inspection of naval ports and squadrons, who will be appointed presently. He will be expected to draft some working rules for the guidance of the officials engaged in the preparation of this chart. He has to act in concert with the provincial authorities in raising the amount required. When all arrangements are made, the Superintendent has to furnish a full report to the Ministry, who will in turn submit its report to the Throne.

RUSSO-CHINESE COMPLICATIONS.

A correspondent writes from Heilungkiang:—Ever since the conclusion of a secret treaty between Japan and Russia, the latter has been most assiduously active in Mongolia and Singkiang, where she has gained much ground, practically speaking, without the least opposition. It is well-known how she has already taken advantage of her understanding with Japan and with other Powers, and of the opportunity offered by the renewal of a commercial treaty with China. She has reaped a rich harvest by simply threatening China with war (for which she knows China is not prepared yet,) if her requests were refused.

Though China's mildness and moderation prevented trouble for a time, no one should think that Russia is genuinely satisfied; on the contrary, her appetite for aggrandisement has been sharpened by her easy diplomatic victory. She has now a force of at least twenty army corps, strategically distributed in Mongolia and Singkiang, (one report puts it at twenty-six corps.) The Chinese force stationed in those parts is much inferior in numbers and discipline; while the Mongolian princes and the natives are mostly stupid and greedy, and may be easily duped.

Groups of Russians, missionaries, travellers, etc., are still ceaselessly pouring in. There will soon be another occupation of Ili by Russia (this correspondence was written when Ili was still in Chinese hands) either for the purpose of forcing China to yield to her demands, or of plain annexation. In the latter case, Cossacks will soon overrun the whole Chinese Empire without further impediment, for Ili is the door to China.

Disputes with Russia are still unsettled in regard to the demolition of China's custom houses or tax offices, alleged by Russia to be illegally situated within the area of her Chinese Eastern Railway, where, she declares, Russia has sovereign rights. The Chinese officials, in charge of the customs at An-an-choe, Pokédo, and Chalan-tun were arrested by Russians and sent to Harbin to be punished by the said Railway directors; all the custom houses were demolished and a secretary of the Ananchoe office was wounded severely and died soon afterwards.

Governor Chow Shu-mo protested strongly, but only elicited a curt reply from one of the directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the effect that his action was irreproachable, as he had acted in accordance with the 8th Clause of the agreement between the Chinese Government and his Company.

March 16.

PLAGUE GRANTS.

His Honour Liu, the Shanghai Taotai, has petitioned the Viceroy and the Governor for a grant of money for the prevention of the plague in Shanghai. He pleads that a separate isolation hospital should be established by the Chinese authorities, not only for the benefits to be derived from it and enjoyed by Chinese, but also for the preservation of China's indirect advantages to commerce and revenue, if the prevention should prove successful. He asks for a grant of Tls. 200,000. The Chapei Constabulary Bureau prays for another of Tls. 50,000. The Viceroy and the Governor have replied that the opinion of the Ministry of Finance has been obtained: it considers the request as reasonable and the step judicious and necessary. It will sanction the request. But owing to the depleted condition of funds at its disposal, the amount asked for should be reduced. "Accordingly, we have submitted a joint memorial to the Throne for a total grant of Tls. 150,000. We reply to you hereby in advance", concludes the telegram, sent

by their Excellencies in reply to the Taotai's appeal.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND POVERTY.

Chao Hsi, another censor, has submitted a strong memorial against the extravagant expenditure which was recently sanctioned by an Edict to the Imperial Household for the building of new palaces and for repairs to old ones. The total outlay is estimated at over Tls. 3,000,000. The memorialist reminds the Throne of the hard times and the critical condition of the Empire at the present moment; restrictions in expenditure should be enforced strictly, though still they may be of little benefit to the exhausted state of the country. Then, he continues, why should we aggravate the suffering of our people by lavishly spending so much on architectural indulgence? The memorial was shelved.

RAILWAY NOTES.

A French merchant has approached the high provincial authorities of Szechuan with a view to persuading them to raise a French loan for the construction of the Szechuan-Yunnan Railway. It is reported that written proposals have been prepared by both sides.

The Szechuan-Hankow Railway line will cost approximately the sum of Tls. 50,000,000. Since the commencement of building work, eighteen months have passed away, and nine millions have been already spent by the Company; while work has only been going on within the Ichang-Wanhsien section. There are many obstacles to be overcome, and stupendous natural barriers, namely, the uninterrupted ranges of mountains, have retarded the progress most provokingly. As funds are not quite sufficient, this section of the work is to be suspended, and the section between Chêngtu and Chungking will be taken in hand, by way of a change.

SOME FAMINE RECORDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Suchien, March 9.

The following is a partial list of the famines that have brought their sorrow to North Kiangsu. It is taken from a cursory reading of the history of Suchien Magistracy. It will be seen that it is, probably, tolerably complete only in the last few centuries.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In A. D. 494 Floods, war and famine, 2,500 men and women were carried away from Suchien and made to dance and sing in a neighbouring King's (?) temple.

In 940 Great floods.—984 Floods over the land all summer.—1297 Great floods.—1304. Famine after a fifty days rain the previous year.—1305. Famine.—1414-15 Flood and famine. The Government gave Tls. 100,000 to buy cheap grain. (what has been will be.)—1522 Floods and famine until there was cannibalism.—1573 Great flood.—1579 Great flood and famine.—1581 Great flood and famine.—1589 Great flood and famine and pestilence.—1593

Great flood and famine.—1594 Great flood and famine and southern help.—1607 Great want and loss.—1615 Great famine from drought.—1616 Greater famine from drought.—1627 Floods.—1632 Chung Chen, Emperor, ordered the establishment of relief stations at Suchien because of a flood.

In 1640 Great famine, men ate each other. Shantung refugees especially, died in great numbers.—1648 Want.—1657 Scarcity.—1660 Great flood and famine.—1662 Floods.—1666 Great rains and floods.—1670 Taxes remitted on account of want.—1672 Taxes remitted on account of want.—1674 Famine over all the province to Chinkiang.—1679 Want. Taxes remitted.—1680, 200,000 piculs of rice given to build river banks and thus give work to famine sufferers.—1681 Floods over all the country. That year the Loma Lake filled.—1682 A famine committee gave help.—1686 Want, taxes remitted.—1689 Want, taxes remitted.—1689. Want, taxes remitted.—and more money sent to help the poor.—1697 Great floods that washed away the people from the tops of the levees. Great want and famine prevailed.—1698 Help given from the Southern taxes to save the people.—1702 Want, taxes remitted.—1703 Floods and great famine. Taxes sent here to save the people.—1707 Floods. Taxes given to tide the people over the Spring.—1719 Floods.—1726 Floods, and Imperial help given.—1731 Floods everywhere, and taxes remitted Help given.—1740 Famine. Rice sent to save the people.—1757 Flood and famine.—1758 flood, and much rice given away.—1772 Great flood.—1778 and 1779 Taxes remitted.—1781 Floods.—1786 Great drought and famine.

In 1787 great famine and pestilence. Rice worth a hundred cash a peck (whatever that means, perhaps about treble the usual price.)

In 1790 great floods from the Yellow River. It changed its course and went to the Hungtze Lake.—1793 Great floods.—1799. Floods.—1817 Famine.—1821. Famine.—1822. Famine. Help given.—1823 Famine.—1846 Floods and famine.—

In 1852-3 "Greatest famine in the memory of living men. One could never get out of the sight of the dead."

In 1857 Great want.—1862. Want and war.

In 1878 Famine. (This was the lower edge of the famine in Northern China, where in some towns the dead were thrown into open pits; they were so many.)

In 1898-99 Local famine in which many thousands perished from the pestilence that followed.—1907 Extensive famine; foreign and Chinese aid given, and so there were few deaths.

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

It will be seen from this list that high water is the cause of all this untold woe. On only two occasions in all these centuries is it stated that the famine was due to a drought. The whole story of sorrow is not told, for it is estimated that the low lands can only be counted on three out

of five years, as in the other two years they are flooded!

The past should certainly have its lessons for us. The problem is now becoming an international one. For the aid and sympathy of the West are now enlisted, and the people are beginning to lean on and expect foreign help. So the Westerner may give friendly advice without transgressing proprieties.

It is certainly true that much of the distress might be relieved by a proper extensive drainage system. Such a system would cost millions of money, but every famine actually calls for the expenditure of millions, if the people are to be preserved. The famine refugees ought to be employed on the drainage work and help only given to the old and helpless. They could be gathered on the drainage course and given a support instead of camping in unsanitary hordes around the Southern cities and infecting them and then coming back to infect their homes also with the fevers which then become epidemic. Boat-loads of sick and dying are now passing here on their way back to their homes.

As this work would be more costly to start with than the present hand-to-mouth plan, it should be planned in good years. A fund ought to be established and a drainage system surveyed. All history tells us that in a few years there will be acute need for help. While we would not refuse the "bowl of water to save the fish in a drying puddle," we should also not "wait till we are thirsty before we dig the well."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Siberian mail this week brought the results of the December Examination of the Cambridge Locals, from which it is seen that the University has accorded the following successes to the Shanghai Centre.

Seniors:—One boy and three girls have passed, the boy, J. L. Bowker, being entitled to exemption from the whole of Part II of the Cambridge University Previous Examination.

Juniors:—Ten boys and two girls have passed, J. M. d'Almeida and J. M. Remedios being distinguished in Book-keeping, F. L. d'Aguiar in Book-keeping and Religious Knowledge, and Miss C. Mooney in Religious Knowledge.

Preliminary:—Twenty-three boys and eighteen girls passed. A. Horenstein and Miss M. V. Greenwood obtained 2nd Class Honours, Miss M. Andersen 3rd Class Honours with distinction in Religious Knowledge. Only one other girl candidate, one from a school in Poons, besides Miss M. V. Greenwood, has obtained the distinction of a 2nd Class, and as no first Classes were awarded, we congratulate Miss Greenwood on being placed second in the list of all the Colonial Preliminary Girl Candidates.

FULL LIST.

Shanghai Centre; Examination,
December, 1910.

BOYS.

Seniors (under 19)—J. L. Bowker, Shanghai Public School (entitled to exemption from the whole of Part II of the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge).

Juniors (under 16)—E. Gross, Shanghai Public School; J. M. d'Almeida, (distinguished in Book-keeping) St. Francis Xavier's School; A. Shainin, Shanghai Public School; F. L. d'Aguiar, (Dist: in Religious Knowledge and Book-keeping) St. Francis Xavier's School; A. M. Sopher, Shanghai Public School; H. W. Ramsey, St. Francis Xavier's School; Shou Nan, Public School for Chinese; J. M. dos Remedios, (Dist: in Book-keeping) St. Francis Xavier's School.

Juniors (over 16)—King Jen-que, Public School for Chinese; L. A. A. da Costa, St. Francis Xavier's School.

Preliminary (under 14)—A. Horenstein, (2nd Class Honours) D. Dixon, A. Fuller, St. Francis Xavier's School; T. Kabelitz, Shanghai Public School; T. Hutchinson, E. Roberts, (Dist: in Geometry and Algebra) St. Francis Xavier's School; G. H. Draper, Cathedral School.

Preliminary (between 14 and 16)—J. R. Allan, Shanghai Public School; H. Bisson, St. Francis Xavier's School; F. A. Barradas, Shanghai Public School; J. P. de Campos, C. de L. da Costa, J. E. Cornish, St. Francis Xavier's School; A. A. Davis, Shanghai Public School; G. Leon, G. McLachlan, L. P. Quincey, A. Quinones, St. Francis Xavier's School; G. Madar, Shanghai Public School; G. P. Raeburn, R. Roberts, St. Francis Xavier's School; J. H. Pearson, Shanghai Public School; G. H. Yoshino, St. Francis Xavier's School.

GIRLS.

Seniors (under 19)—F. Alliston, C. C. Shaw, F. M. Valentine, St. Joseph's Institute.

Juniors (under 16)—E. M. Danson, St. Joseph's Institute; C. Mooney, (Dist: in Religious Knowledge) Shanghai Public School.

Preliminary (under 14)—M. V. Greenwood (2nd Class Honours) M. Andersen (3rd Class Honours; Dist: in Religious Knowledge) Shanghai Public School; H. R. Kermani, St. Joseph's Institute; M. M. Bojesen, M. L. Diercking, Shanghai Public School; J. Jones, Institute of the Holy Family; W. Mooney, K. M. Wanstall, Shanghai Public School.

Preliminary (between 14 and 16)—K. M. Coyle, St. Joseph's Institute; M. M. Arthur, Shanghai Public School; M. M. Hutchison, St. Joseph's Institute; M. A. Ferguson, E. Manley, Shanghai Public School; E. D. Pilcher, St. Joseph's Institute; A. Radomski, Shanghai Public School; M. J. Strangman, St. Joseph's Institute; A. H. Ware, Shanghai Public School; M. Jones, Institute of the Holy Family; A. Allan, Thos. Hanbury School.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Circular dated London, February 23, contains the following:—

GOLD.—The arrivals of bar gold rather exceeded £600,000,—of which £235,000 was reserved for India. After provision for the trade, the remainder will be sent into the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Feb. 16	£175,000	in bar gold.
" 17	68,000	" " "
" 18	11,000	" " "
" 21	33,000	" " "
" 22	96,000	" " "

Withdrawals were made as under:—
Feb. 17 £ 5,000 in sovereigns for South America.
" 18 300,000 in sovereigns earmarked for Indian Currency Reserve.

The net influx during the week amounts to £78,000.

It appears certain that at least £1,000,000 in sovereigns will be remitted from Brazil next month.

SILVER.—The outlook of the market is a little better this week, and prices rose on the 20th instant to 24½d. for cash; after a temporary setback of ½d. on the 22nd instant, the quotation stands at this figure to-day. This improvement was caused by purchases for shipment and also for forward delivery on account of China, where exports from the Southern districts had been stimulated to some extent by the relatively low rates of exchange. It is a reminder that though the interference of the plague with business is undoubtedly serious, and the trade interests of China—notwithstanding the wide extent of the country—are closely interwoven, yet, after all, the trouble is so far local, and other important trade centres cannot remain at a standstill. Nor must it be lost sight of, as a point favourable to silver, that imports of merchandise into the plague infested districts are, to a certain extent diminished through this cause.

There is a revival of demand for the India Council Bills. The allotment for the 80 lakhs offered this week was at the rate of 2 per cent for T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d—but over 58 lakhs had been applied for and were allotted at 1/32d higher. The amount for next week was raised 20 lakhs, to 100 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount from 7 per cent to 8 per cent.

Although the decrease in the silvery rupees held in the Treasury Currency reserves and the Gold Standard reserve combined does not hold out much hope of any purchases on account of the Indian Government this year, the reduction from the figures of 1909 is worth noting:

Feb. 1909, Combined totals.	42½ crores.
" 1910, " "	36 " "
" 1911, " "	29½ " "

We have been referring recently to a possible decrease in the popularity of rupees in India for hoarding purposes. In curious contrast to such falling off in the country of origin, we learn that the rupee is obtaining quite a vogue in certain parts of China. The coins are

introduced by traders via Thibet, and attract favour through their convenient size.

In the West of Szechuan the rupee became a well-known coin many years ago, and at times changed hands at the extraordinary premium of 100 per cent above its face value.

The Chinese authorities, however, are too adroit to allow such a state of affairs to continue indefinitely, and have put into circulation a coin of their own minting similar in appearance and equally handy.

A shipment of £45,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, February 17, says:—

There has been rather more steadiness in the silver market during the past week, the quotation having only fluctuated between 23.13/16d. and 24.1/16d., the latter being the price to-day. The buying has been chiefly for China, where, owing to the stringent measures taken by the authorities with regard to the plague, greater confidence is already being felt, and some exports of beans have actually been made.

The market in Bombay was at the beginning of the week rather nervous, but in consequence of a few purchases by the Eastern Banks for China a rather better feeling prevailed and the bazaar dealers have, both yesterday and to-day, sent a few buying orders to this market. The shipments from London this week were £240,000 to China and about £70,000 to India.

The Bank of England continues to secure all the arrivals of Gold with the exception of the requirements for India, which this week were unusually heavy, amounting to about £260,000. During the week the Bank has received £489,000 in Bars, but Sovereigns to the value of £207,000 have been withdrawn, of which £172,000 were for Paris, besides which £500,000 has been earmarked by the Indian Council.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

THE censorship of the Press is now removed, on account of the serious rumours afloat regarding China's relations with England and Russia. Hsü Shih-chang, with the consent of Prince Ching and Na Tung, has retracted the order of prohibition.

A former proposal to obtain an American loan of \$40,000,000, for the reform of China's currency, was unfruitful on account of the American demand that an American should be engaged as China's financial adviser. Now, a compromise has been arranged, and it is understood that China is to engage a Frenchman as her Financial Adviser, and the loan may be floated after all.

CHING KUAN, Imperial Resident at Sining, has telegraphed to the Waiwun that there are many Russians among the population of Turkestan (Chinese), and that he regards their presence as dangerous to peace. He requested that

the Ministry should ask the Russian Minister to order Russian subjects to return home.

Peking telegrams report that the Waiwun has received three telegrams from the Canton Viceroy reporting the difficulties met with in the demarcation of the Macao boundary, and the stage arrived at in the present negotiations. The Viceroy asks for instructions as to his future policy. The Ministry has not yet replied, as no definite policy is decided on. The students of Yunnan in Peking invited their fellow-provincials, officials or business-men, to a conference, which was held three days ago, to decide what steps should be taken in regard to the invasion of the Yunnan frontier by the British. It was finally agreed to submit a joint petition to the Grand Council advocating strenuous efforts in demanding the withdrawal of the British troops from the frontier, and to depute two persons to return to Yunnan to effect concerted action with the Territorial Preservation Association there.

The Diplomatic Body has expressed satisfaction at the moderate tone assumed by China in her second reply to Russia, declaring that the climax of China's friendly sentiment is evidently reached.

Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in deference to the desire of the Grand Council, to all the telegraph offices, to refuse the transmission of any message in connexion with the institution and formation of a citizen army, whether it emanates from the Provincial Assemblies or schools.

A like order was also promulgated with regard to the boycotting of foreign imported goods.

ACCORDING to a medical authority, the number of plague-infected rats or marmots captured in Manchuria up to the end of the last month is over 26,000, thereby considerably contributing to the mitigation of the disease. The doctor in question estimates the total number of fatal cases during the three months since the outbreak at about 20,000.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has addressed a dispatch to the Russian Minister stating that the treaty only provides that Chinese should allow a certain number of Russian troops to be stationed in Kirin and Heilungkiang for the protection of Russian subjects. It demands to know why the number stipulated has been, and is still, greatly exceeded. In fact, it is more than doubled. It requests that treaty stipulations should be strictly adhered to by Russia and China.

THE Commissioners for the Suppression of Opium have instructed the Customs Taotai at Tientsin to request the Doyen of the foreign Consuls to prohibit illicit opium-smoking.

THE War Ministry, having heard of the project to form a universal citizen army in support of China's lfloring policy, has telegraphed a circular order to all the provinces strictly forbidding

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

HOW IT MAY BE REMOVED.

Malaria is too well known to every resident in the tropics to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babu garh, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent free, on application, mentioning the North China Herald to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Shanghai, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists.

the officers or soldiers of the army to take part in any such innovation.

THE whole personnel of the Censorate has impeached the Waiwu in a joint memorial, accusing it of negligence in its own duty and indifference to the loss of China's rights. It is said, owing to this incident, that Prince Ching has been absent on leave day after day. The Throne had originally intended to appoint a high official to investigate the charges, but this was prevented by a certain Councillor, (i.e. Na Tung.) It is feared that the impeachment will be fruitless as usual.

The manoeuvres of the Imperial Guards, the first, second, and sixth divisions of the army, will be held in the neighbourhood of Yungpingfu during next Autumn.

VICEROY Li of Yunnan has strongly recommended Chun Ch'uen-hsuan, ex-Viceroy of Canton, to be the Viceroy of Yunnan, and Li himself is willing to proceed to the front as Demarcation Commissioner. The Prince-Regent is said to be favourably inclined towards this proposal. A Tsinan telegram, dated March 13, reports that there have been over 1,200 deaths from the plague at Chefoo since its advent there. About 280 deaths up to date were reported from all other places.

A HANGCHOW message states that since the destruction of the West Lake Silkworm School by fire on March 4, no prospect of its resuscitation has been put forward. The former Preceptor, Mr. Shen, has resigned in consequence. This is, indeed, a great blow to the silk industry in the South Eastern parts of China.

PEKING telegrams state that, in reply to a report, the Grand Council has sent a telegram to the Canton Viceroy, instructing him to prevent Frenchmen, by all peaceful means in their power, from sketching maps in the vicinity of Kaochow.

In response to a memorial of the Ministry of Education requesting the appointment of a date on which to hold the Palace Examination of students who graduated abroad, a Decree appoints the date to be the 15th of the 4th moon, or May 13, 1911.

THE late Commissioner for the Interior of Heilungkiang, Chao Yuan, was referred to the Ministry for a penalty when denounced by the Governor Chow Shu-mo. The Ministry has decided that he should be cashiered, and Sung Siao-lien has been appointed Acting Commissioner for the Interior of Heilungkiang.

A TELEGRAM reports the arrival of H. E. Chao Erh-sen at Peking, and it is ascertained that he will report and present himself before the Dragon Seat on the 16th instant.

THERE is a report that the Government proposes to send Prince Süh to Mongolia as Imperial High Commissioner and Generalissimo, and to offer Prince Kung the Presidency of the Ministry of the Interior, to which the charge for the suppression of opium will be handed over. The most em-

barrassing circumstance is the want of ample funds for the development of Mongolia on a large scale.

It was intended to invite Prince Ching to take the chair of the Presidency in the new Advisory Board or Privy Council which is shortly to be established. Since the Prince has resolutely declined this honour, H. E. Chên, the Viceroy of Chibli, is now chosen to fill the post. Either Li Ching-hai, or Chao Erh-sen will succeed Chên as Viceroy of the Northern Province.

H. E. CHIU Chia-lai has decided to tender his resignation on account of repeated attacks, from all sides, upon him for his mild foreign policy. It is rumoured that Tsao Yu-ling, the Vice-President, will probably be his successor.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Chinese revenue cruiser Liuhsing left Shanghai on Saturday.

H. M. S. Thistle left Shanghai on Monday.

H. M. S. Britomart arrived here on Monday.

The U. S. gunboat Villalobos arrived here on Saturday.

The Chinese revenue cruiser Liu Hsing returned to Shanghai on Thursday week.

CAPTAIN A. M. Cardew, R. E., has been ordered to China to study the language of the country.

In the south of Russia the cold was so intense during February that 167 persons were frozen to death in one week.

H. M. S. Astrea left Shanghai on Saturday and her place at the Senior Naval Buoy was taken by H. M. S. Olio.

THE steamer Carnarvonshire, which went ashore near Nabeshima on March 6, was refloated on March 10, and proceeded to Kobe under her own steam.

ACCORDING to latest official returns prisoners quartered in Japan number 71,776, including fifty-five Chinese, one British, one French, one Portuguese, one Italian and four Russians.

WE understand that it is the intention of the Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., to recommend at the next annual meeting a final dividend of thirty shillings (30s) per share at the exchange of 2/4 1/2 d. for the past year.

MESSRS. Scott, Christie and Johnson have won the competition for designs for the new Telephone Sub-Exchange, which is to be erected at the corner of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads.

ELLIMAN'S

EMBRICATION



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Rheumatism,	Chorea
Lumbago,	Brucella,
Sore Throat	Scurvy,
From Cold,	Backache,
Cold at the	Emic,
Chest,	Slight Cuts,
Neuritis	Croup,
From Cold,	Soreness of

the Limbs after exercise

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Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet

UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet

found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S

THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

0-a-f 412

July 29, 1910.

The building is to be of reinforced concrete.

THE Hon. Rufus H. Thayer, Judge of the United States Court for China, and Dr. F. E. Hinckley, District Attorney, have returned to Shanghai from Canton. The many friends of Judge and Mrs. Thayer will be glad to hear that Mrs. Thayer's health shows some improvement.

Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Manager of the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left Yokohama for Home on March 11. On the eve of his departure Mr. Jones visited Tokio, where he received the insignia of the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure.

THE petition of Sir Charles Dudgeon and others for the compulsory winding-up of the London and China Syndicate, Ltd., was heard in the Chancery Division on February 14. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady dismissed the petition, without costs, upon being informed that the parties interested had agreed to this, subject to permission.

At 4.35 p.m. on the 9th instant the alarm was rung for a fire in Bubbling Well District. The outbreak occurred in No. 108 Avenue Road, a house occupied by Mr. W. S. Emens, and started between the ceiling and the roof. Before it was suppressed damage to the extent of about Tls. 500 had been done. The house is the property of the Kiangsu Land Investment Company.

A CHINESE woman was charged on remand at the Mixed Court on the 9th instant with cruelly ill-treating her daughter by beating her and chaining her to a stone from noon on the 5th instant to 3 p.m. on the 6th instant. The husband on this occasion also appeared in custody; and, after the couple had been warned that similar ill-treatment of the girl would be severely punished, they were each fined \$2.50.

Woo PAUN-YEN and Woo Young-wyi were again before the Magistrates at the Mixed Court on Saturday. Originally they were charged with unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to their silk premises, 412 Kiukiang Road, thereby endangering life and property. This charge, however, was dismissed, but they were found guilty of gross carelessness and remanded until last Saturday for sentence.

They were each committed to prison for six weeks and fined Tls. 300.

LAST Friday at the Mixed Court three men, described as coolies, were charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of pigs whilst unloading them from a boat in the Soochow Creek, at 4.20 p.m., on the 8th instant.

P. C. Powell said that he saw the accused unloading the pigs from the boat. They picked them up by their ears and beat them with bamboo poles. A fine of \$10 or ten days' imprisonment was imposed upon each defendant.

A wireless message from the N.Y.K. Seattle liner Sado Maru, dated the 5th, states that she met the Minnesota at 44°13' north latitude and 158°34' east longitude, and took from her 202 bags of mail matter. An attempt was made

to transfer some of the passengers also, but as the sea was very rough, it had to be abandoned. After standing by for an hour or so, both steamers resumed their course, the Sado proceeding eastward, the Minnesota westward.

It is reported that on Saturday night a fracas occurred in the Paoshan district, beyond the Woosung Road Extension, between a party of Japanese men and a body of Chinese, as a result of which it is said that a Chinese woman was struck on the head with a stick and died from the blow. Three Japanese men were arrested by the Paoshan Police and on Monday morning were handed over to the Japanese Consular Authorities, who are investigating the matter.

THE port of Tairen, from which Chefoo is reputed to have got the plague, has since declared Chefoo to be infected and has imposed quarantine of seven days on vessels arriving from that port. Chefoo, on the other hand has refused to allow a batch of coolies who arrived there by a Japanese steamer from Tairen, after undergoing the prescribed period of medical surveillance, to land, and the steamer service in that direction is likely to be suspended.—“P. & T. Times.”

A CORRESPONDENT in Changchun writes: Plague in Changchun is getting much better, thanks to the efforts of the Plague Prevention Committee. Dr. Huang is the chairman and the new Taotai Meng gives him all possible assistance. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has voluntarily given the Taotai \$20,000 for the plague fund so that the Taotai is popular. Both the Empress Dowager and the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces have presented autographed scrolls to the Chambers thanking them for their gift.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon. The recommendations of the Directors are to write off \$32,200 for depreciation; to place \$10,000 to Reserve Fund, and another \$10,000 to the creation of a Special Fund; to pay a dividend of 5 per cent, absorbing \$22,205; and to carry forward \$3,307.84 to new account. The report and accounts were carried by unanimous vote. A full report of the meeting is unavoidably held over owing to pressure on our space.

WE are informed by the Manager of the Chartered Bank that the following telegram has been received from the Bank's Head Office in London:

At the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend, after paying a bonus of 10 per cent to staff, that a dividend be declared for the past half year at rate of 15 per cent per annum, free of income tax, that £25,000 be added to Reserve Fund, £10,000 to Officers' superannuation fund, £25,000 be written off Premises account, and £126,363-18 9 be carried forward.

Mr. A. R. Wilson, the accountant at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf who, with his wife and daughter, is leaving Shanghai on the 24th instant

for nine months' holiday, was the recipient of a solid silver cigar box, suitably inscribed, from the staff of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., on Monday evening. The members of the staff assembled in the general office to bid *bon voyage* to Mr. Wilson, and Mr. C. J. Head made the presentation on behalf of his colleagues. Mr. Wilson, who expressed his appreciation of the kindness shown to him, was accorded hearty cheers by the company.

THE foreign and Chinese members of the Municipal Police staff at the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning presented Mr. M. O. Springfield, Second Assistant Superintendent attached to the Mixed Court, with a handsome silver flask on his leaving for home on furlough. Sgt. J. E. Wheeler, as senior member of the Mixed Court staff, made the presentation on behalf of his colleagues, wishing Mr. Springfield *bon voyage*, an enjoyable stay in the homeland, and a safe return to Shanghai. Mr. Springfield thanked the members of the police for their good wishes and the useful gift that accompanied them. Mr. Springfield left by the P. & O. S. Marmora on Tuesday evening.

A Shimonoseki message dated the 4th instant to the “Osaka Mainichi” reports that while the Shunsho, a steamer of 1,546 tons, owned by a Korean at Wonsan, was leaving Moji for Korea on the morning of the 4th with a cargo of 1,100 tons of coal, she was carried off her course by the strong current running at the point, and collided against the Ben Line steamer Bendoran. Two of her masts snapped, and fell on to the captain's cabin of the Bendoran. A hole six feet long and two feet wide was ripped open in the Shunsho's hull. By great efforts, the crew managed to beach her before she foundered. The Bendoran sustained a rent three feet long, but she is not in any danger. Both vessels are to be docked in Kobe.

WE have received a copy of the March issue of “The World's Chinese Students' Journal”, which is published by the Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai. The number contains several informing articles and the editorials deal with present-day questions in the usual capable manner. Such articles as, for example, “Our hope and our task”, by Y. Tenshan Wang, of the University of Chicago; “China of To day” by C. C. Lu of Sheffield University; “Australia and China” by Liang Sanhsin, ex-Consul-General to Sydney; “The Problem of New Education in China”; “China and the World,” cannot fail to attract students of contemporary history. The frontispiece is an excellent photograph of H. I. H. Prince Tsai Tai, of the Ministry of War, and there are other equally fine illustrations.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following, from the “Portents and Prophecies” for 1911 appearing in the “Saturday Journal.”

“Coincident with the shadowing of Scorpio by the moon in June will be ominous news from Shanghai. For a long time past there has been a great

feeling of unrest extending over a vast area of China. The British residents, including the well-meaning missionaries, will be in grave danger, and many English men and women may meet with violent ends. At the same time there may be "some extremely lively news from Cork."

Lively news from Cork is, perhaps, traditional; and it is possible that Shanghai will not be profoundly moved by the more personal piece of information. In any case the Prophet should earn gratitude for postponing the trouble until after the May races.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Soy (hee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.), was held at the offices of the General Managers, No. 6 Kiukiang Road, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. M. Mittag (Chairman) presiding. The Chairman stated, that owing to the unfavourable year for the local cotton mills in general, the result of the year's working had not been satisfactory and the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account was only Tls. 22,505.85. The unsatisfactory result was mainly due to the fact that the supply of raw material had in every respect been unsatisfactory. The report and accounts as presented were passed. Mr. M. A. Stempel was re-elected a director of the Company, and also Mr. Ho Hsien-chuen. Mr. E. Mortimer Reid was appointed auditor. Owing to pressure on our space, we are compelled to hold over a full report of the meeting until to-morrow.

A serious mishap occurred a few days ago at Samshun on the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, says the "Hongkong Daily Press," resulting in loss of life, and considerable damage being done to the railway property. The driver and stoker in charge of one of the engines in use on the new line had alighted to go for their dinner, leaving the locomotive under steam pending their return. During their absence, some inquisitive coolie must have mounted the cab of the engine and contrived to open the valves; and very soon the runaway was careering at high speed along the line. In her unguided career, the locomotive collided with and damaged several luggage trucks and killed one Chinese. A railway shed was also damaged. It is supposed that the man who was responsible for starting the engine was not able to stop it and jumped off before it had gathered much speed.

ABOUT 2 a.m. on Monday as Mr. H. F. Landers was returning to his residence, No. 8. Peitaiho Lane, he noticed that a Chinese was lurking on the verandah of the house. Seeing that he was observed, the intruder jumped into the garden of the adjoining house and endeavoured to escape capture. Mr. Landers at once gave chase and some of the neighbours, aroused by the disturbance, accompanied him, with the result that the man was captured after a short struggle and given into custody at the Hongkew Police Station. Yesterday morning he was charged at the Mixed Court with having been found on enclosed premises, supposedly with

felonious intent, and was remanded in custody for one week. Peitaiho Lane is evidently a favourite resort for Chinese of this class, as several complaints have been made lately of doors and windows having been tampered with, but up till now no arrest has been made in this connexion.

THE marriage took place on February 13 at Wrotham Parish Church, Kent, of Mr. Francis Nelson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (son of the late Mr. H. E. H. Nelson) and Miss Jean Montgomerie (daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, a.c. and of Mrs. Montgomerie, of Wrotham). Captain W. G. Montgomerie, 2nd Leinster Regiment, gave away his sister, who wore a dress of soft white satin, trimmed with pearls and draped with old Limerick lace, while her veil was of fine tulle and her only ornaments a pair of pearl and diamond earrings. She was attended solely by two little trainbearers, Miss Flora McNeil, her cousin, and Master Jack Master, the bridegroom's nephew, the little girl wearing a dress of white Irish lace, with bonnet to match, and pale blue shoes and sash, while the little boy was attired in a white sailor suit, and both wore watches, their gifts from the bridegroom. Mr. F. Perry acted as best man. The happy couple are to spend their honeymoon on the Riviera. — "L. & C. Express"

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Mr. Pao Yi (Magistrate) and Mr. C. F. Garstin (British Assessor), an office boy was charged with having obtained sums of money, amounting in all to \$51, by means of fraud, during the past two months. The evidence of Detective-Sub-Ins. Burnside was to the effect that the accused had been employed as office-boy by the firm of Messrs. Davies and Thomas. In the office it had been the custom for members of the staff to pay bills brought to them for payment through the compradore, with whom they settled accounts at the end of each month. In this case, two bills which had been passed for payment by Mr. Brooke, a member of the staff, were duly paid and placed by him in his desk. Afterwards it was discovered that the bills had been removed from the desk, the dates erased and altered, and the bills again presented to the compradore for payment. The accused had been previously convicted for larceny. Mr. Brooke, the complainant, also gave evidence, and stated that the accused was one of the few members of the staff who had access to his desk. The Court held that the evidence against the accused was insufficient, and he was accordingly released.

At the Japanese Consular Court on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Okomoto, Vice-Consul, Mrs. Taka Fukahori, of No. 146 Boone Road, was charged with having sold intoxicating liquor—Japanese *saki*—on her unlicensed premises between the hours of 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. on the 8th instant, contrary to Municipal By-laws. The hearing of the charge was adjourned.—Before the

same Court, H. Takamaku, M. Ohiro, R. Kimura, H. Kawamoto, S. Matsumura, H. Wuyeno and H. Yendo were charged with having been concerned together in attempting to extort the sum of \$2,000 from a Chinese woman, by threatening to shoot her with a loaded revolver in the house No. 22 Market Road, Hongkew, about midnight on the 12th instant, and with having extorted the sum of \$100 from the same complainant by means of similar threats at the same time and place. The evidence tendered showed that the first-named accused was formerly in the employ of the complainant, who lived at No. 22 Market Road, with only a female assistant living with her. The accused, who intended to leave Shanghai and required money for this purpose, conspired to rob the complainant, and entering her house at midnight on Sunday, demanded the sum of \$2,000, threatening to shoot her if the money was not forthcoming. The complainant had only \$100 in the house, and this sum she handed over to the accused, who then went away. The complainant did not report the matter to the Police until Monday evening, but the accused were arrested by Detective-Sub-Ins. Fitzgibbon a few hours after the report was made, and are now under remand pending further investigation into the circumstances of the case.

THE report of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. for 1910 was circulated to shareholders on Wednesday. The profit on working account amounted to Tls. 279,965.59, an increase of Tls. 30,083.07, as compared with the preceding year. The net profit for the year, after appropriating the sum of Tls. 1,065.71, premium received on sale of debentures, amounted to Tls. 250,557.07, an increase, as compared with 1909, of Tls. 18,497.47. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, after crediting the account with Tls. 4,709.25, carried forward after appropriation of profits for 1909, and deducting the sum of Tls. 3,960.77, bonus paid to the foreign staff as authorized at the last annual meeting, and the amount of Tls. 72,000, for interim dividend at the rate of six per cent on July 28 last, amounts to Tls. 179,306.55, of which sum the Directors recommend appropriation as follows:—To pay a final dividend for the year 1910 on 24,000 shares at seven per cent (making 13 per cent for the year) Tls. 3.50 per share, Tls. 84,000. To write off for depreciation of land and buildings Tls. 3,814.50; of manufacturing and distributing plant Tls. 78,605.07; of furniture Tls. 1,860.65. To carry forward to new account Tls. 11,116.83, Tls. 179,306.55 in all. During the year 504,784,000 cub. ft. of gas were sold to private consumers, an increase of 31,999,100, while public lighting accounted for 9,377,300 cub. ft. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount of gas used for power. There were 34,147—17—0 tons of coal carbonized and 571,749 gallons of liquid fuel used in the manufacture of gas. The demand for coke and tar continued satisfactory, whilst sulphate of am-

monia realized higher prices than for some years past. During the year Tls. 25,000 of six per cent. debentures were issued, bringing the total issue to date to Tls. 800,000. The summary of engineer's reports to the Directors during 1910 shows that a new Governor house and godown have been erected on the east side of Thibet Road, and that all the Company's plant and machinery has been kept in excellent order. 11,398 yards or about six and one-third miles of new and enlarged mains were laid during the year. The approximate length of the Company's mains is 93.26 miles.

H. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA.

Before proceeding with the trial of the case of the British American Tobacco Co. v. The Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. on Wednesday Sir Haviland de Sausmarez drew attention to the fact that the Court was no longer H. M. Supreme Court for China and Corea, but for China alone. All paper in connexion with proceedings must be headed H. M. Supreme Court for China in future. A notice in the "London Gazette" notified the change, and he saw that it had been copied into one of the local papers. Counsel must take notice of the change in order to avoid having their papers returned.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank courteously communicates to us the following telegram received from the Head Office, Yokohama:—

At the half-yearly ordinary meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., held at Yokohama on March 10, 1911, it was agreed:—

That the capital of the Bank be doubled to Yen 48,000,000.

That a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum be declared.

That Yen 250,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, thus bringing it up to Yen 16,850,000.

That Yen 1,187,000 be carried forward.

The names of Mr. Junnosuke Inouye and Baron Koyata Iwasaki have been added to the Board of Directors.

VISCOUNT TERAUCHI.

The following is from the "Japan Mail" of March 6:—The plot against the life of the Governor-General appears to have been an extensive affair. Five out of the seven men recently arrested have made full confession, and the result is that twenty-six apprehensions in all have been effected. The police are naturally very busy, and it is thought that the ramifications of the scheme may prove very wide. Most of those implicated come from Pyongyang, but the headquarters of the conspiracy is said to be in Vladivostok. Among the accomplices is a younger brother of Prince Ito's assassin. The political murderer is a familiar figure in Korean history, and probably will continue to be so for some generations to come. In fact in the old days assassination was the sole resource of the oppressed Korean people.

A TAIREN INCIDENT.

A Tairen telegram of the 2nd instant to the "Nichi Nichi" says that in connexion with the recent raid by Japanese police on the premises of a Chinese merchant at Tairen, the Japanese on the 1st instant summoned Mr. Leader, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to the Civil Administrative Office, to examine him regarding the affair. The British Consul wanted to be present at the examination but was not allowed by the Japanese authorities. The Consul also brought several Chinese who are concerned in the affair, and the Consul again asked to be present at the examination, but this proposal was also rejected. The Consul therefore presented a petition on the subject to the Administrative Office through Mr. Kunisawa, a Director of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

DONKEYS AND THE PLAGUE.

The following is from the "Manchuria Daily News"—Referring to the infected donkey at Fushun, later advices have reversed the order of infection. It was not the donkey that contracted infection, but a Chinese coolie who developed the disease after having driven the donkey. The coolie died, thus arousing the suspicion of an expert in the Colliery Hospital and a subsequent technical examination of the donkey proved the presence of the disease-germs in the carcase. The carcase was destroyed by fire forthwith.

Ten days later, on February, 28 another donkey that had been stabled with the one first mentioned died of the plague, and was followed by a third. This has started an alarm that the epidemic may spread further among the donkeys.

These strange cases of infection will be sure to form a subject of interesting discussion at the forth-coming Plague Conference at Mukden.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The "Yomiuri" (according to a translation by the "Japan Advertiser") says that Mr. Nakamura, President of the S. M. Railway Co., recently returned to Tokio, and that in this connexion rumour has it that he consulted the diplomatic authorities on the adoption of fundamental measures, otherwise the fate of Manchuria will be sealed. The loss the S. M. Railway has incurred through the outbreak of the pest is enormous; and the greater part of the Company's profit has been eaten up. With some recovery of traffic the daily income has increased to over Y. 50,000, but the scarcity of coolie labour makes it almost impossible to transport freight. The output of coal has also been greatly reduced through the lack of labour and the company is obliged to use Kyushu coal. Communication having been cut off, Japanese firms and shops are closed and there is practically no business. Should the pest continue intermittently for four or five years, nay, even one year more,

Japanese residents will be starved out. Relief work on a grand scale is essential at this juncture. Agriculture and other work in Manchuria depend upon coolies, and the prohibition of these coolies migrating means the decline of industry in Manchuria and consequently the S. M. Railway Co. will suffer severely.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Among the more interesting matters dealt with in this week's Municipal Gazette is a letter to the Council dated March 3, signed by the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and twenty seven other landowners, in regard to the reassessment of land. It was requested that a reassessment of land in the International Settlement be made during the coming year, such reassessment to come into force on January 1, 1912, and that the Council should bring forward a resolution to the effect at the Ratepayers' Meeting. The reasons given were that the market value of land generally had not for a considerable time reached the assessed value, and that the assessment of 1907 was made when land had reached its highest value. The 1903 assessment has had been increased by one third in 1905 and a new assessment had been made in 1907, providing a sufficient precedent for departing from the quinquennial assessments.

The Council replied that it was officially unable to take the initiative in regard to a reassessment as the present assessment had not yet been in operation for the five years for which it was made. Knowing, however, that in certain parts of the Settlement the market value of land was at present below that at which it was assessed, the Council would not oppose a resolution in the sense suggested, if brought forward at the Ratepayers' Meeting.

BURGLAR IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Central District on Monday evening owing to the receipt by the police of a telephone message from the Hongkong Bank stating that armed burglars had been discovered upon the roof of that building. All available men were turned out armed, to participate in what was expected to be a local Houndsditch affray; but when the matter had been sifted, it was found that the original report was very much exaggerated.

What had happened was that the Sikh watchman stationed outside Messrs. Noel, Murray's godown noticed a suspicious light at frequent intervals, as if someone were moving about inside the building. He reported the matter to a Sikh constable, and having asked him to watch the building, went away to find the comrade. On the watchman's return with the comrade the door of the godown was opened, and the Sikh constable entered the building in search of the supposed burglar. He chased the man up to the top floor, where the latter tried to escape by taking a flying leap on the roof of the Bank premises. Fearing that he was about to be balked of his prey, the constable aimed his

carbine at the man's legs, and fired. The miscreant, was wounded in the thigh, and was consequently captured without difficulty and taken to the hospital where he remains in custody.

Search of the premises revealed the fact that the man had done up several rolls of silk apparently with the object of removing them during the night. It is supposed that he secreted himself in the godown before it was closed, and but for the Indian watchman he would probably have found no difficulty in escaping with the booty.

MR. AND MRS. H. T. M. BELL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Montague Bell and their children left Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon for Japan whence, in due course, they will go to Europe. A great crowd of friends was present on the jetty, when the tender *Alexandra* cast off for the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, to bid them farewell with deep and sincere regret. A fusillade of crackers was fired off at their departure by the Chinese employees of the "N. C. Daily News". During the five years, all but a few months, that Mr. and Mrs. Bell have spent in Shanghai, they have made many warm friends, by whom they will be very greatly missed. Something of what was felt for them was shown in the farewell presentations, of which a brief account appeared in these columns on Monday. But it is difficult on such more or less formal occasions to say all that is in the heart. Friends outside the office will speak of Mr. Bell on their own account. For those who have had to work under him, it is to be said that they never knew a chief more sympathetic or considerate, or one who spared himself less in daily and nightly work. He was never too busy to have time for counsel and help where others were concerned, and his keen sense of humour tided over many an awkward situation and lightened the duldest of dull routine. The same may be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of Mrs. Bell, who charmed those who came in contact with her by the unflinching kindness of her disposition and her readiness to do whatever could be done for others. Of none who have left Shanghai can it be more truly said that good wishes follow them for a pleasant journey and all prosperity in the future.

FIRE AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Our Tokio correspondent reported by telegraph on March 7 the destruction by fire of a lunatic asylum at Yokohama. The following additional particulars are from the "Japan Advertiser":—A well-known landmark in Kanagawa was swept away by fire on Sunday when the old licensed quarters in that district were totally destroyed. These buildings were originally erected in Yokohama, but as the town grew into a city they were transferred on board lighters, and sent across the bay and erected on the seashore. The buildings finally were abandoned, and the only one occupied was that on the extreme right, which

at one time was known as the Yokohama Hotel in Kanagawa, but in more recent years it has been turned into an asylum for insane people, the windows being closed with iron bars and the patients kept under strict surveillance. On Sunday there were eighteen patients in the building, and when the fire started shortly after midnight the old buildings burned like tinder boxes, and despite all exertions made to save him, Dr. Willoughby, the only foreign patient, was burned to death. Another patient a Japanese woman, rushed to the front door, but becoming frightened at the crowd endeavouring to reach and save her, with a shriek she turned back and was fatally burned in her room.

Dr. Willoughby was an Englishman who has been in Japan for some time. During the past few years he has received medical attention from Dr. Hall, and it was hoped he would recover his reason while living at the asylum. The remaining sixteen inmates were all removed to the Kindergarten School building in the temple grounds near by.



Lines of Pain.

Condemned to the life of a semi-invalid—never to be really strong, never hearty and well: this has been the lot of thousands of men whose lives were all pains and worries until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills made vigorous men of them.

Do not despair over your own sufferings. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured in many instances men who feared their disorders were beyond any treatment.

Who would have thought that this man could ever grow strong again? Yet Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him.

Mr. Stephen Martin, Engineer and Contractor, of 16 Phayre Street, Rangoon, Burma, states:—

"Some twelve years ago I fell into a state of ill-health, and despite my untiring efforts to get well again my condition went from bad to worse until I became a chronic dyspeptic.

"I had Headaches and Neuralgia day and night for months at a stretch. Indigestion troubled me greatly. So great was the pain which followed meals that I was almost afraid to eat. The little food I took did me but little good, and I became as thin as a rake from want of nourishment. Often I had such cramps—like neuralgia—in my stomach that I rolled and writhed on the floor, my relatives on more than one occasion mistaking these symptoms for those of Cholera and sending hurriedly for a doctor.

"As time went on my digestive organs became more and more weakened and irritated, until I vomited almost daily and lost large quantities of blood through internal hemorrhage. My heart palpitated unduly; even the exertion of a short walk left me sick and dizzy. I was always sleepy yet seldom had a good night's rest—and arose in the morning feeling quite unfit for the day's work. My nervous system became shattered.

"One doctor treated me for Nervous Dyspepsia. Another—a clever Nerve Specialist told me candidly that I was not likely to recover. My condition failed to improve for all the quantities of medicines I tried—doctor's prescriptions as well as advertised remedies.

"After ten years of suffering I was led by the advice of a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. By the time I had taken three bottles of these Pills my appetite had revived and my health was on the mend. Then my nerves became braced up, I obtained refreshing sleep, my digestion grew stronger and stronger, the cramps in my stomach disappeared, I put on weight.

"Every day as I continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills found me stronger. The headaches left me, my heart became strong and steady, I felt that good healthy blood was filling my veins once more. Soon after that I was cured and, mind you, perfectly cured—better, heavier, and stronger than ever I had been before. The virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are wonderful. They are splendid Pills for weak men. I have no objection to what I have said being published, for it may be the means of other sufferers finding health."

New, Good Blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People effectually dispels all Nervous Troubles, Anæmia, Skin Disorders, Malaria, Rheumatism and Sciatica, and the ills of women. Sold by most dealers, or send \$1.50 for one bottle, \$8 for six, post free to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China. Ask plainly at shops for

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, March 9.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION v. THE SHANGHAI OIL CO.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. A. Robinson for the defendants.

Mr. Wright said that this was the return day of the writ of summons. On March 2 on the application of the plaintiffs by motion, an interim Receiver and Manager was appointed until judgment in this action or until further order. In the writ of summons the plaintiffs claimed four things:—

1.—A declaration that the debenture issued by the defendant Company and now outstanding constitutes a first charge upon all the undertaking and property of the Company.

2.—To have an account taken of what is due and owing to the plaintiffs for principal, interest and costs.

3.—To have the said debenture enforced by foreclosure or sale.

4.—To have a Receiver and Manager of the property and business of the Company properly appointed.

His Lordship had ruled on the application of Messrs. Ilbert & Co. that this action should only proceed as far as claims 2 and 4. Counsel now asked his Lordship to declare, under claim No. 2, that the amount due to the plaintiffs on the security of the debenture they held amounted to Tls. 39,762.31. He understood that the Company agreed to the figure.

Mr. Robinson admitted the amount.

Mr. Wright said that with regard to paragraph 4 he would ask his Lordship to direct that the Receiver and Manager already appointed be continued generally upon the security of the plaintiffs' undertaking, as in the appointment of the interim Receiver, until April 30.

Mr. Robinson said that he consented. Of course plaintiffs would give further security after April 30.

His Lordship—That only applies until April 30.

Mr. Wright also asked his Lordship to adjourn further consideration with liberty to apply.

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Wright said that if the question of the debenture was settled he would have to bring up 1 and 3.

R. BAULD, BY HIS ATTORNEY T. MORGAN PHILLIPS, v. H. J. CRAIG.

This claim was for the payment of the sum of Tls. 8,770 with interest thereon at seven per cent per annum, being the balance of purchase money for 170 shares in Craig & Co., Ltd., agreed to be purchased by the defendant

from the plaintiff at the price of Tls. 150 per share, and which said balance the defendant promised and agreed in writing to pay on or before December 15, 1910; and the sum of Tls. 318.75 for costs.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared for the plaintiff, and he asked for judgment upon the specially-endorsed writ.

Defendant did not appear.

Mr. Phillips said that he had had no intimation from Mr. Craig's late solicitors that they would appear. In a somewhat similar case a week ago Mr. Platt appeared; counsel had heard nothing from him in this matter.

His Lordship said that he could not give judgment without intimation as to defendant's desire to appear or not. He did not know even that the summons was served on him.

T. E. N. Rosser, Marshal of the Court, gave evidence of serving a copy of the writ together with an affidavit and a letter, on Mr. B. Twyman, Vice-Consul, acting on behalf of the Governor of H. M. Gaol.

His Lordship said that it may not have been brought to the notice of the defendant. He adjourned the case until the next morning and asked Mr. Phillips to take means to find out whether the defendant wished to appear or not, or to inform him that he had liberty to attend if he wished to do so.

March 10.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt for the defendant.

Mr. Platt said that defendant confessed judgment for the sum of Tls. 8,770. He understood that the question of interest was waived.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Shanghai, March 10,

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LD., v. THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LD.

This was a claim for Tls. 21,261.91 for damage to cases of cigarettes carried in defendants' ship Anna to Chinwangtao.

Mr. A. S. Wilson appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Morgan Phillips represented defendants.

JUDGEMENT.

His Lordship said:—

This action arises out of the damage to cargo which was carried on board the str. Anna, belonging to the defendant company on a voyage between Shanghai and Chinwangtao in the month of January last year. The Anna is a Norwegian ship, comparatively new, well found, altogether a sound ship and in the highest class. She carries water ballast and the tank in the fore part of the ship is below the hold and there is a sounding pipe which is an unusually strong pipe and which was cased in wood, which apparently was between five and six inches thick and was made out of two solid batons which were grooved and inside of which the pipe ran. That pipe

stood in the middle of the ship and between two stanchions which were about four feet apart from each other and two feet distant from the pipe itself. She loaded on January 16 and at that time took in water ballast. She proceeded to sea on the morning of the 17th or in the course of the 17th, being fully laden, but notwithstanding that she was a light ship, the cargo itself being apparently of a light nature. When she had got outside as far as Shawsheishan she encountered heavy weather. The Captain described the weather very fairly, and although he might have said that there was a heavy gale or that there was a strong gale, being doubtful exactly as to what English word to apply, he refused the suggestion that the wind was very heavy and hardly accepted the word gale. Therefore, I am inclined to attach very considerable weight to what he said. His evidence was given very fairly, and consequently, I come to the conclusion when he describes the weather, the sea which the vessel encountered, as being really very heavy, that he was stating what was actually true. The account he gives of the weather the vessel encountered at Shawsheishan was that there was a strong wind which he said amounted to half a gale, very heavy seas and the ship was working very much. That is a translation from the Norwegian, but I have no doubt it is accurate. He spoke English extremely well. The result of this was amongst other things, that the vessel was from twelve to fourteen hours late in her arrival at Chinwangtao, and he says that her lateness was due entirely to what happened off Shawsheishan. The bad weather there, apparently, lasted about twenty hours, during which time she only made about forty miles. The result was, of course, that she was very seriously delayed during that time and I think it is evident that the sea she encountered was exceptionally heavy. It does not follow because the wind was not at that particular spot more than half a gale that the sea may not have been unusually strong. On the morning of the 18th he sounded the bilges and found them empty, which shows conclusively to my mind that on leaving Shanghai there was nothing wrong with the pipe which I have described and from the rupture of which the accident to the cargo occurred. He sounded again next morning and the bilges were found to be full of water, from which I conclude, and it seems to me all the witnesses in the case have concluded, that the breaking of this pipe took place during this particularly heavy weather. On arrival at Chinwangtao he immediately went and noted a protest. This was on account of his having found the bilges to be full of water, and his consequently thinking that damage to cargo might have occurred from the heavy weather which he had sustained. On unloading the ship the bottom cargo, happened to be a valuable cargo of cigarettes, was found to be very seriously damaged and consequently a fairly heavy claim has been made in this action against the defendant company.

The defence is that this was due to perils of the sea. It has been contended that such an accident as this is not a peril of the sea. Now I have said that I think the weather encountered on this occasion was heavy weather and heavy weather is of course a peril of the sea. The sea was undoubtedly somewhat exceptionally heavy and the result of this was that the cargo was moved so far as I can gather and began to press upon the pipe and in some way, either by some sudden movement or by continual pressure, the pipe eventually broke short off in the immediate neighbourhood of the flange which secured it to the tank. The result was that the water escaped from the tank and saturated the cargo. Now it has been suggested that the movement of the cargo was the proximate cause, and, therefore, this was not a peril of the sea. It seems to me that what actually happened was that the heavy sea so acted upon the contents of this vessel, which consisted of the ordinary complement of a vessel which was undertaking a voyage such as this, namely, the cargo, her apparel, and the water-tight tanks, that they were so disarranged that in consequence water escaped from the tank and mixed with the cargo. It seems to me that the immediate cause of the cargo becoming intermingled in the way in which the loss was occasioned, was the heavy weather which was encountered, which was a peril of the sea. Therefore, it seems to me that the defendants have brought this particular accident or damage within the meaning of the words in their bill of lading, which are the usual words covering a risk of this kind. Then the plaintiffs answer in reply that the ship was not seaworthy. I quote from the judgement of Lord Esher in the *Glendaroch* case "I therefore think that unless there is something which will justify us in setting aside the principle of conduct arising from the true construction of the contract and the universal mode of treating trials up to this time, that which is said in Mr. Carver's book (5) is correct, namely, that if the loss apparently falls within the exception the burden of showing that the shipowner is not entitled to the benefit of the exception, on the ground of negligence, is upon the person so contending."

The negligence if it be negligence—so at all events the contention is—was that the ship was not seaworthy. The ground on which she was said not to have been seaworthy is that the cargo was not properly loaded. I am not altogether prepared to say that this pipe, though absolutely strong and sound, in fact unusually so, and so far as I can judge, reasonably well protected by the wood casing, was altogether admirable, but it is not necessary that I should find as much as that. The vessel has got to be reasonably equipped for the voyage which she has undertaken: that is purely a question which a jury would determine, if there was one. The facts in this case are that the vessel herself has for several years been engaged in carrying cargoes

just such as this between Shanghai and the North, or at all events, along the coast of China. She has been shown to be a vessel in other respects very well found, and there has been a certain amount of conflict of evidence as to this particular pipe. The defence of the plaintiffs to the case set up by the defendants, however, is based not on faulty construction, but on improper loading of the vessel. I think it is right that I should look at the construction of the ship in order to see what the effect of bad loading is, but beyond that I am clearly not entitled to go in my inquiries as to whether any particular part of this vessel was the best of its kind or indeed adequate for the purpose which she was intended to fulfil, unless that is particularly pleaded. As I say, it has not been, and I must look therefore at the question of loading. There has been no evidence whatever to show that there has been improper loading of this vessel. There is absolutely no evidence at all. There is no suggestion made that the tobacco was at the bottom when it ought to have been at the top, or anything of the kind, but it has been suggested that this pipe was one which might at any time go, if there was any loading in the vessel at all as far as I can see. That, of course, goes to the construction of the vessel and even so, considering that she has been so long carrying on her trade satisfactorily and without any damage on this coast and the fact that the pipe itself was found to be in an absolutely sound condition, it was not in any way corroded, but was apparently as good then as when it was first put into the vessel, I fail to see how I can come to the conclusion that this damage was caused by negligence in loading the vessel. In these circumstances I must give judgement for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Phillips—The costs according to scale?

His Lordship—Yes.

Shanghai, March 13.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

DR. J. NIJHUIS v. DR. R. J. MARSHALL.

This is an action in which the plaintiff claims damages for alleged slander. In this case Dr. Nijhuis appeared on his own behalf, and Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones represented the defendant.

Mr. Jones said that this action had been the subject of a reference to his Lordship in Chambers, when, on a motion to stay the proceedings, an order to that effect had been made.

Dr. Nijhuis said that he wished to appeal from the order given by the learned Judge on Saturday last. It had not been possible for him to serve a summons to this effect, as yesterday was Sunday, but he hoped his Lordship would allow him to read the grounds on which he appealed.

His Lordship said that he could file them in the Registry. This was not the place or the time to hear them.

Dr. Nijhuis said he thought this was a hearing.

His Lordship said he could not appeal against an order in Chambers at the hearing of an action.

Dr. Nijhuis said that he had a serious objection against the order.

His Lordship said that his application would come on at a convenient time. If Dr. Marshall went away, he would do so at his own risk.

G. I. SHEKURY v. W. WILMER.

In this case the plaintiff claims damages for alleged libel. Mr. W. A. C. Platt appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Platt said that the defendant had asked for pleadings, and to this he consented.

Mr. Wilmer said that, so far, he did not know what the claim was, and so he would require pleadings.

His Lordship said he was entitled to that information. He would get a statement of claim delivered in due course.

Mr. Wilmer said that there was one other point he would like information upon, that was the question of the nationality of the plaintiff. He believed that the plaintiff had repudiated the jurisdiction of this Court, and, if that was so, he would ask his Lordship for an order for security for costs.

The Clerk said that he was registered as a British subject.

Mr. Wilmer said that it would not be necessary.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge, and Messrs. C. B. KAYE, A. WOODS, W. T. BISSET, E. E. PARSONS and H. H. LADD (Jury).

W. E. LEVESON v. H. D. HUTCHISON.

This was an action for damages for libel. The pleadings and as follows:

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

1. The plaintiff is and has been for the past five years Secretary of the Council for the Foreign Community at Shanghai.

2. The defendant is a British subject within the jurisdiction of this Court and was a member of the said Council from the 21st day of March to the 28th day of December, 1910, when he resigned.

3.—The "North-China Daily News" is a daily newspaper which has a large circulation in Shanghai and elsewhere in China and Hongkong.

4. The defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and caused to be printed and published in the said newspaper of and concerning the plaintiff the words set out in paragraphs 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26 and 28 hereof.

5. "It will be well if the public clearly understand that the mere wording of Minutes was not the cause of my resignation. Such could have been possibly rectified, as on other occasions, but action once taken, could not be undone. No mere revising of the Minutes could place matters where they were prior to the meeting of the Watch Committee of December 19th, and those arranging that meeting knew

what was the business and whose attendance they required. The Watch Committee, sitting together with the chief officer of the Force and the officer appointed to conduct the inquiry, framing a reference for inquiry, commenting on likely effects of matters to be inquired into, separating portions of things requiring investigation, and marking them as put forward by one member of the Council, I maintain was irregular, and highly reprehensible."

6. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff improperly, and with an improper motive, arranged and was responsible for the meeting of the Watch Committee on December 19, the persons who attended and the business transacted including the framing of a reference, the commenting on facts and the separating portions of things requiring investigation and the marking of them alleged in the said libel and that the action of the plaintiff in so doing was irregular and highly reprehensible.

7. "It has happened before, that documents of private nature have been put forward as part of official files unknown to the writers, it is part of an iniquitous system pursued by the Secretariat that is detrimental to the best interests of this community."

8. "Information supplied to one's colleagues confidentially is not to be treated thus, especially when every item has been covered by carefully framed questions intended to be embodied in an official reference, which members were invited to add to, but which was never completed."

9. The whole proceedings which the Committee were led into "savoured of an attempt to prejudice and influence an inquiry before it took place, engineered by officials, and unconsciously carried out by members."

10. By the said words in the last paragraph set forth the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff either alone or in conjunction with others planned and attempted to prejudice and influence before it took place the recent inquiry into Sikh police affairs.

11. "Seven members of the Council cognizant with the history of the affair, passed the Minutes recording all this comedy of errors and now shelter themselves behind the 'highly confidential' nature of the records. Of course, such attempts to influence a finding are usually 'highly confidential.'"

12. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff was guilty of or responsible for improper conduct which would not bear publicity and for that reason described "the records" as highly confidential.

13. "The fact is that the main principle involved is the very important one of whether the Council is really an executive body directing and controlling even the august Secretariat, or whether that paid official is to control and direct the Council, which is fast becoming a mere advisory body, very often only consulted after it has already been committed by its paid servants to a course of action that previous careful discussion and consideration would have prevented."

14. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff, without consulting the Council and in excess of his authority improperly committed the Council to the action taken in connexion with the inquiry aforesaid and is constantly so improperly acting.

15. "Take for example the history of the Plague By-laws. On October 27 the first case of Plague was reported, and on the afternoon of that day a special meeting of the Watch Committee was held regarding it. On October 28 and 30 I addressed two protests in writing to the Chairman of the Council, as in view of the importance of plague, in my opinion a full meeting of the Council should have been held. Nevertheless no Council meeting took place until November 10, but in the interval by circular consent a special meeting of Ratepayers was called for November 14 to pass plague measures. In the meantime By-laws that had been proposed two or three years before for other purposes were put forward and advertised ten days before the meeting of ratepayers and when the Council met on November 10, six days of that notice had already expired. The meeting was called and officially advertised to pass plague measures, but the Council never had a meeting in time to discuss and decide what should be done, until too late to do anything but what they were already committed to."

"At the special meeting of Ratepayers the By-laws were confined to plague only, which was what the Council wanted them for. But now in the Municipal Gazette, December 29, they say that these are not plague measures but merely minor precautions."

16. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff without consulting the Council and in excess of his authority improperly committed the Council to the action taken in connexion with the "Plague By-laws."

17. "So that all the advertising, the special meeting, the turmoil and riots have taken place because of the conception by, I suppose, the Secretariat of a mythical mouse, and not even a plague rat."

18. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the advertising the special meeting, the turmoil and riots connected with the said By-laws were caused by the wanton folly of the plaintiff.

19. "An attempt has been made to blame H. B. M. Consul General for the fiasco, whereas, in reality, the Council is to blame for allowing the Secretariat to force them into a position which makes fools of the Council, the Consuls, the Chinese gentry, and the community in general."

20. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff forced the Council into the position alleged.

21. "For if plague comes we shall have to do everything over again to get proper plague regulations. The same principal of the reins being in the hands of an obstinate, incompetent driver, who should be conductor on the tail-board, is

constantly the explanation of mistakes that are lamentable."

22. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that frequent and lamentable mistakes are made in the business of the Council owing to the obstinacy and incompetence of the plaintiff, and that he is not fit for the office he occupies.

23. "Remedy this and there will be less work for Councillors. Much of present detail can be safely done by paid officials, who can devote their whole time to what they are paid for, instead of China Association Committee work or newspaper correspondence."

24. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff improperly and to the detriment of his employers devotes time, which should be given to his business as Secretary of the Council, to China Association Committee work and newspaper correspondence.

25. "Councillors could then have plenty of time to discuss and consult together, instead of being forced to endorse the by no means always wise dictates of a self-sufficient employee they are elected to control and direct."

26. "The remedy is to abolish all agreements with employees in the Council service. The emoluments are sufficient, or should be, to attract and retain efficient officers and servants. They would then realise the closeness of the Council and public control for those who disregarded the rules, or did that which was detrimental to the community, for they would then be liable to prompt and effective curbing or dismissal, and Councils would not feel that they were liable to incur the displeasure of the public because of the heavy expenditure entailed by compensating for the term of an unsatisfactory agreement."

27. By the said words in the last paragraph set forth, the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff is in the habit of improperly disregarding rules and of doing that which is detrimental to the Community and that it is desirable that he should be dismissed were it not that if dismissed he would be legally entitled to compensation he does not really deserve.

28. "It should also be borne in mind that the agreement with the present occupant of the Secretariat terminates in March 1912 and should come up for discussion next August or September."

29. By the said words the defendant meant and intended that it is desirable that the plaintiff's present agreement with the Council should at its termination not be renewed.

30. The words complained of were written and published by the defendant in a letter addressed and sent by him to the Editor of the said newspaper and were printed and published by the defendant's procurement in the issue of the said newspaper of the 6th January 1911.

31. In consequence of the premises the plaintiff has been and is greatly injured in his credit and reputation.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

1. The defendant admits paragraph 1, of the statement of claim and denies paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, and 31 thereof.

2. Save and except that the words "28th December 1910" should read "23rd December 1910" the defendants admit paragraph 2, thereof.

3. In further answer to the statement of claim the defendant admits that he wrote the words set out in paragraphs 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, and 28 thereof in a letter addressed and sent by him to the Editor of the "North China Daily News" and that the said letter appeared in print in the issue of the said newspaper on the 8th January 1911, but denies that he did so with any of the meanings alleged in paragraphs 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, and 29 thereof. The said words are incapable of the said alleged meanings or any other defamatory or actionable meaning.

4. The said words without the said alleged meanings are not libel.

5. The said words were and are a fair and *bona fide* comment upon matters of public interest, namely the resignation of the defendant from the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai and the Municipal Administration of the affairs of the International Settlement of Shanghai, and were written by the defendant *bona fide* for the benefit of the public and without any malice towards the plaintiff.

6. Save and except the date of the Council meeting referred to in paragraph 15 and in the said letter should read November 9th, and the number of days five and not six, the said words without the said alleged meanings and according to their natural and ordinary signification in so far as they consist of allegations of fact are true in substance and in fact.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. C. E. Douglas represented the defendant, Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the Council.

When the Jury was empanelled Messrs. R. E. Toeg, R. Arnold and A. J. Hughes were excused on medical certificates. Messrs. J. M. Robb, and W. A. Duncan were challenged by Mr. Macleod; Messrs. A. S. Gubbay, C. W. Wrightson and D. E. Macgregor were challenged by Mr. Douglas. The following were sworn as the jurymen: T. B. Kaye, A. Woods, W. T. Bisset, E. E. Parsons and H. H. Ladd.

Mr. McNeill stated that the only reason he was instructed to appear was that it seemed that certain documents forming part of the archives, would be referred to, and he appeared to ask the Court to confine inspection of such documents to his Lordship and the Jury, so that they might not be reported.

Mr. Macleod said that he would first endeavour to give the Jury a clear idea of the formal paragraphs in the statement of claim, so that they might understand exactly what was complained of, and the same paragraphs from the defence so that they could see what the defence was. The claim of the plaintiff was that defendant had falsely and maliciously written and caused to be printed and

published in the "North China Daily News," which had a large circulation in Shanghai and elsewhere, certain words concerning the plaintiff which were set out at length in the Statement of Claim. The latter also contained certain meanings or innuendoes which counsel said, and plaintiff said, defendant meant when he published these words. The words were written and published in a letter addressed by defendant to the Editor of the paper and sent to him in the ordinary way, and were printed in the "North China Daily News" of January 6. The defence was shortly that such of the words as were statements of fact were true and such of the words as were comment were fair comment on matters of public interest, made *bona fide* and without malice. Defendant had given particulars of those words that were statements of fact and those that were comment. (Counsel then read the defendant's letter to the "North China Daily News.") Plaintiff claimed that when any reasonable man read this letter he would have understood certain parts of it to mean certain things. Counsel had prepared for the jury a copy of the letter with the innuendoes attached to it by plaintiff arranged in parallel columns, and those portions which defendant alleged to be statements of fact, underlined, so that this document practically contained the whole of the pleadings.

Mr. Douglas raised no specific objection to this document.

Before his Lordship allowed it to go to the Jury he explained that it was simply the actual newspaper letter divided up into paragraphs with the meanings plaintiff desired the jury to attach to each of these paragraphs set out in a parallel column. They were not of course to take it, until the case had been heard, that these were the meanings, because it would be their duty to find whether they were or were not clearly the meanings which should be attached to them. Beyond these meanings the plaintiff could not go; he was bound by what he alleged to be the meaning. It would be for them to say later whether plaintiff had succeeded to their satisfaction in proving them to be the reasonable meanings of these paragraphs. It was simply to help them in considering this case that documents were put forward at the present time, and in no other way.

Mr. Macleod said that if plaintiff failed to satisfy them that the words had these meanings, they would have to say whether actual, ordinary, meaning of the words published amounted to a libel. Counsel now proposed to read through the innuendoes, but he would like the Jury to understand that defendant denied that any part of this letter could bear the meanings put on to it. If the Jury were satisfied that the libel had these meanings their verdict would be for the plaintiff.

Mr. Douglas—No, no.

Mr. Macleod said that if they found that these innuendoes were the actual meaning, the letter was full of statements of fact. The defence was one of justification. Defendant did not say he

was going to prove the truth of everything he had stated, but that he had merely indulged in fair criticism, and that he would prove that he had not made any mis-statements in such parts of the letter as were allegations of fact, and that the only comment he had made was fair comment. Counsel thought that the Jury would find that defendant made a great many allegations which he did not say were true, and which could not now be stated to be true. A defence of fair comment must be based upon facts.

Mr. Douglas said that part of the defence was that the letter was not a libel. Plaintiff had to satisfy the jury that even if the innuendoes placed upon the letter were true they were libellous.

Mr. Macleod said that in every libel case the defence raised was that the words complained of were not of a defamatory nature. Defendant would certainly have to satisfy the Jury that at least a great many of his comments were fair, because if not fair they were certainly defamatory. As fair comment must be based upon facts, it could not be called fair comment if it contained mis-statements. What was really a statement of fact could not be called a comment. The criticism or comment must also be proved to be reasonable. To what extent this comment was reasonable was a matter for the Jury to determine. Counsel desired to give the Jury a general outline of the principle or idea they had to apply.

Quoting from the leading case of *Wason v. Walter*, Law Reports, Vol. 4 Queen's Bench, page 96, counsel said that the jury must be satisfied that the comments had been made with an honest belief in their justice, but that was not enough inasmuch as such belief might have originated in the blindness of party zeal or in any personal or political aversion. A person taking upon himself publicly to criticize the conduct or motives of another must prove not only an honest sense of justice but also a reasonable degree of judgement and moderation, so that the result would be what a jury should deem under the circumstances of the case a fair and legitimate criticism on the conduct and motive of the parties and object of censure. Proceeding, he said that it must be based upon fact, there must be no misstatement, and it must be to that extent reasonable. It must be done because it was a matter of public importance, without any malice, without wrong motive in injuring the plaintiff. Mr. Macleod then went on to deal with the statements complained of and the innuendoes. Referring to paragraph 5 the meaning was that the plaintiff had improperly and with an improper motive arranged, and was responsible for, that meeting. This letter was clearly an attack or criticism or comment on the Secretariat. With reference to the Sikh inquiry there was the sentence, "The fact is that the important principle involved is whether the Secretariat should do certain things or whether they ought to be done by the Council." It was perfectly plain that he really meant the plaintiff. Paragraph 9 referred to the plaintiff, and it was one of those things which he could only describe as somewhat

mean. He said that these proceedings savoured of an attempt to prejudice an inquiry. From their acquaintance with newspapers the jury would know that such a phrase was used freely to mean that an attempt was made. They could not say that it looked very much as if a wrong or offence was committed and then afterwards say, "I never said that the man did it, but I said it looked very much as if he had done it." Regarding paragraph 13 the attitude was that the plaintiff was continually doing these things without consulting the Council. The innuendo was that it was done improperly. Again in another paragraph the meaning was that frequent and lamentable mistakes were made in the business of the Council, owing to the obstinacy of the plaintiff and that the plaintiff was not fit for the post he occupied. Regarding the remark about China Association Committee Work and newspaper correspondence, that paragraph was very interesting, the whole suggestion being that he was wasting his time for other things instead of doing what he was paid for. Then he said, "the remedy was to abolish the agreements with employees in the Council service." By these words the defendant meant and intended that the plaintiff was in the habit of improperly disregarding rules and doing that which was detrimental to the community and it was desirable he should be dismissed. For a time he would leave the actual wording and consider the thing more generally. This libel of the defendants was contrary to every possible rule which went to define fair comment. The libel was full of mere statements of fact defamatory to the plaintiff. Many of these statements were untrue and many of them, that was to say the statements in the innuendos, defendant had not stated or in any way suggested that they were true, or was he going to tell the jury that they were true because he said "You cannot put those innuendos on my words." Statements of fact could not be called comment. The jury would find when they had gone further into this matter, that they could not call any part of this letter criticism rather than statements of fact. This letter was very unfair and not in any sense fair criticism. Until the jury had heard all the facts they could not see how unfair some of these statements were. The defendant did not do this honestly and in the interests of the public, neither was he actuated by motives which were particularly the concern of the public. With regard to the facts of this case counsel thought that he had better give the jury a brief outline of such of the facts as were the subject of comment by Mr. Hutchison in his letter. In the first place defendant dealt with the question of the Sikh police inquiry. Now the plaintiff, who was accused of being responsible for something being very wrongly done, the jury would be surprised to know if they had not heard, was not here when the first of these things happened; he did not get back to Shanghai until October 25. A great deal had been then done. All the trouble with the police had arisen and various meetings had been held, and

defendant, as a member of the Council, had made certain suggestions which had been dealt with in a certain way. When plaintiff returned he had no particular connexion with this matter at all. About the time that Major Davidson, who made a report in this matter, arrived, the papers connected with it were put in order by the Assistant Secretary, who knew all about them, on the instructions of the Secretary. As a matter of fact the Secretary did not know all about this matter, and the Assistant Secretary, who had been acting in his absence, did. The papers were all put in order and the day Major Davidson arrived there was a meeting of the Council and the Chairman stated that Major Davidson had arrived and that he would attend a preliminary meeting of the Watch Committee, and he read out a list of documents which would be given to Major Davidson. Defendant was present and he heard the Chairman say that there would be a meeting of the Watch Committee and that Major Davidson would be present. After that the Chairman told Major Davidson that he had better see all the papers and read them before the Watch Committee meeting. The papers were handed to Major Davidson and amongst them certain documents were found, and it now appeared that the defendant had some very grave objections to some document or documents being put before Major Davidson at all. As a matter of fact those documents simply happened to be with the other documents, and all the other documents were put before Major Davidson, as the jury would agree they would have to be put. At the Watch Committee meeting there were present Messrs. Platt, Craig, Macray, Major Davidson, Col. Bruce and the Assistant Secretary. Plaintiff was not there. The minutes of that meeting, to which Mr. Hutchison also objected, for some reason, were drawn up by the Assistant Secretary. These minutes were read at the next meeting of the Council. Defendant did not attend that meeting, why he did not attend counsel did not know. Mr. Hutchison objected now that certain members of the Council, knowing all about this, passed these minutes—passed a vote of censure on him. That was the whole of the plaintiff's connexion with this Sikh Police Inquiry. On that it was stated that he arranged the meeting and did it in an extraordinary manner which savoured of an attempt to do all sorts of things in the way of engineering inquiries and prejudicing the defendant.

His Lordship—I don't see that there is any specific mention of the plaintiff in connexion with that matter. It is the Secretariat generally. Of course, you are entitled to ask the jury to say that he means the plaintiff, but you will have to ask them to do so.

Mr. Macleod—I will do so.

His Lordship—The Secretariat does not necessarily mean the Secretary.

Mr. Macleod said that in his letter the defendant referred to the "august Secretariat" and then wrote "or whether that paid official." In the last paragraph of his letter he dealt with

the particular occupant of the Secretariat and that his agreement would end in the near future. Mr. Hutchison seemed to refer to the Secretariat as an official; he seemed to think that the plaintiff in this case, the Secretary, occupied the whole of the office. Of Mr. Hutchison's attacks in his letter, counsel said, especially when the Secretariat was mentioned, that defendant meant to attack plaintiff. Counsel then explained the matter of the Public Health By-laws and the reason for the special meeting of Rate-payers. Plaintiff became acquainted with the question of these By-laws when the first cases of plague occurred, and after that he merely acted as Secretary to the Council, passing on information to the members and carrying out instructions he received. There was no ground for the suggestion that plaintiff ever did anything but act as Secretary to the Council for the whole of that time. There was, however, one unpleasant incident which bore particularly on this case. There was considerable trouble about these By-laws and there was a special meeting held between members of the Council and certain Chinese to overcome certain difficulties. That meeting continued very late one evening, and the next day a circular of what had been done or agreed to, was sent round to the members of the Council not present at that meeting. In that circular the result of that meeting was given and in the notice of the results the defendant and one other member of the Council thought that the special Committee had in some way exceeded the powers which the whole Council had conferred upon them. There was no doubt about it that if the jury read that circular they might think that there was every reason for these members thinking so, or the jury might think, there was very little reason for their thinking so. The result was a very unpleasant affair between defendant and the Secretary to the Council. It appeared that the defendant was very annoyed with what had been done. He thought that the Special Committee, which was composed of the Chairmen of the three Committees, had exceeded their powers, and he was exceedingly angry, and he was angry because people who had read the notice of the meeting in the paper, said that the Council had "climbed down," and this made him very angry. At the Shanghai Club that day defendant approached the Secretary of the Council and asked him by what authority the Council at this meeting had given away its special powers. Plaintiff replied they had not done nothing of the kind. Defendant was exceedingly angry and he spoke in such a way that plaintiff said that he must not speak to him in that manner in the Shanghai Club. Defendant was exceedingly wroth at this, and he spoke to other members of the Council about the matter. The next day defendant wrote to the Chairman of the Council and resigned. He stated that his reason for resigning was that he considered that this special committee had exceeded the powers conferred on it. As a matter of fact it was after-

wards explained to him what had happened and he expressed himself as satisfied and withdrew his resignation. The jury had not got to determine the rights of this unpleasant affair between the plaintiff and the defendant in the Shanghai Club, but the point was that the defendant having had an altercation or unpleasantness with another man, wrote out his resignation, giving as his reason that the Special Committee had exceeded its powers. He submitted that he resigned not because of anything that had happened, but because he was angry. He thought that when they went into this later resignation, that they would find that the reason for that resignation was very similar. There was another allegation: that the plaintiff wasted his time, which was really that of the Council, in doing China Association Committee work and newspaper correspondence, instead of doing the things he was paid to do. With regard to China Association Committee work the plaintiff was asked to join that committee some time last autumn. He did not want particularly to do so, but saw Mr. Landale who thought it would be in the interests of the Council and ratepayers if he accepted. He did so, on the stipulation that he would take an active part in affairs affecting the welfare of the community. Since he joined that committee plaintiff had attended only one meeting. With regard to newspaper correspondence, plaintiff had been permitted by the Chairman of the Council, on certain occasions, to telegraph messages to "The Times" on matters affecting the community's welfare—and the messages were to be approved by the Chairman. To summarise the libel, it was an absolute statement that the Secretary was continually exceeding his authority, that he committed the Council to certain courses of action, and that the members had nothing to do but to follow them. Dealing with the remarks as to plaintiff's incompetency counsel thought the jury would have no difficulty in finding that what was said about the plaintiff was highly defamatory. A new member of the Council reading the letter and not knowing what had occurred would think the Secretary should be treated in a somewhat different way. Such a thing was bound to affect the future relations between the Secretary and new members. The same day the letter was published there was a letter in the "Mercury" in the evening, signed by "an old resident," which stated that "if what Mr. Hutchison said was correct, and I have every reason to believe it is, there must be something wrong, etc." In addition to that, Mr. Anderson, who had been twice Chairman of the Council, wrote to the "Daily News" stating that if it was the case that the Council was fast becoming a mere advisory body, the blame rested with the members of the Council. That was the effect of defendant's letter on the mind of two men within twenty-four hours. Letters were written to the defendant and the Editor and the Manager of the "North-China Daily News" calling for an apology and threatening proceedings.

An apology appeared in the "Daily News" signed "The Editor." This was read by counsel.

Mr. Douglas said if that was to be put to the jury the Editor of the "Daily News" ought to be called.

Mr. Macleod said he was calling the Manager.

Mr. Douglas—I must have the circumstances under which the apology came to be inserted, otherwise I must ask that it be withdrawn.

His Lordship—I cannot see any objection to it. Mr. Macleod will prove its publication.

Mr. Macleod said the paper was threatened with proceedings and apologized, but Mr. Hutchison did not do so. Counsel then read the letters of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hutchison, published on January 10, and referred especially to Mr. Hutchison's words "As private individuals" I have no doubt whatever that they are courteous and above reproach." This was not an attack on Mr. Leveson in his private capacity, but as the Secretary of the Council. By this letter Mr. Hutchison opened for himself an avenue of possible escape from this action. Before publishing this letter Mr. Hutchison consulted Mr. Douglas, his legal adviser. It had been suggested that the Chairman of the Council should have replied to Mr. Hutchison's letter and denied the statements of Mr. Hutchison. Before taking proceedings, the plaintiff obtained the necessary consent from the Council. Mr. Landale did not want to be drawn into a newspaper correspondence on Municipal affairs with a councillor who had resigned. This was perfectly reasonable, but Mr. Landale's final determination not to take any steps was because he heard that Mr. Hutchison had said that the Secretary of the Council was afraid to take proceedings. It would be for the jury to decide whether the plaintiff had any cause to fear any proceedings of this kind and it would also be for them to say whether they thought the defendant had in this matter acted with propriety and a sense of dignity one would expect of a man in his position.

His Lordship—I don't think you can put that suggestion to the jury.

Mr. Douglas—The man who heard Mr. Hutchison say that, must be called.

In conclusion, Mr. Macleod said it would be for the jury to consider whether this was really a very serious thing. He would call the plaintiff and all the members of the Council who were on the Council at that time.

Evidence was then led.

William Egbert Leveson was then called and he stated that he was the plaintiff in the action. In reply to Mr. Macleod he stated that he had been the Secretary of the Council since March 31, 1906. Before that he was the Assistant Secretary from 1897, and prior to that year he was an assistant in the office for some months. The defendant was proposed as a member of the Council in January 1909 and he was subsequently elected on January 18. He first took his seat on the Council on March 21 and on Decem-

ber 28 of last year he sent in his written resignation to the Chairman of the Council. Witness went home on leave on April 26, last year, and returned on October 25.

Between the time that the defendant came on the Council and witness went home there were five meetings of the Council.

Mr. Macleod:—Did Mr. Hutchison resign before December?

Witness:—Yes, and he withdrew the resignation when it was pointed out to him that he had practically resigned under a misapprehension.

Mr. Macleod next referred to paragraph 5 of the statement of claim, and he asked the witness to tell them when he first had anything to do with the Sikh Police affair as Secretary of the Council on his return from home.

Witness:—The first official thing that came under my notice was a letter from the Consul-General stating that Major Davidson was coming, and giving the name of the steamer and the date he would arrive.

Mr. Macleod:—Did you at that time give any instructions with regard to papers to any one in connexion with Major Davidson's arrival?

Witness:—Yes, I gave instructions to Mr. Mackinnon who had been acting Secretary during by absence.

Answering further questions, the witness said that on December 14, Major Davidson arrived and there was a meeting of the Council held that day. The Chairman explained to the meeting that the Major had arrived and would stay with him in his house, and a preliminary meeting of the Watch Committee would be held in a few days to make the Major's acquaintance. He further stated the documents the Major should read through, and witness produced a list of these.

His Lordship:—Do you want these read to the jury?

Mr. Macleod:—Yes my Lord.

After Mr. Douglas had scanned the list, Mr. Macleod read them over to the jury.

The witness said that the list was read at the meeting by the Chairman, and he gave the papers to Major Davidson. The defendant was present at that meeting of the Council but he did not say anything about this. A meeting of the Watch Committee was held on December 19 and witness convened it in the usual way by notices sent to the members. He also sent notices to Colonel Bruce and Major Davidson. The Captain Superintendent always attended the Watch Committee meetings if Police affairs were being discussed. Witness did not attend that meeting because the Assistant Secretary was more competent, having been in charge of all the meetings. The only instructions the witness gave the Assistant Secretary were that he was to attend and have all the papers ready. The Assistant Secretary drew up all the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. Macleod—Now paragraph 7 of the statement of claim. Do you know to what that refers?

Witness—I have not the slightest idea.

Mr. Macleod—You have had paragraph 8 read to you, do you know what that official reference that he mentions refers to?

Witness—No, I do not.

Mr. Macleod—He talks about carefully framed questions.

Witness—They are probably the twenty-two questions that are in the file that he compiled.

Mr. Macleod—Did you understand this reference about "which was never completed"?

Witness—No.

Mr. Macleod—Now the next paragraph. Have you anything to say about that?

Witness—I think it is a scandalous allegation.

Mr. Macleod next referred the witness to paragraph 11 dealing with the Watch Committee meeting of December 19 and in answer to questions the witness said that the defendant did not attend that meeting. A question was raised about the absence of the defendant as it was so unusual for him not to attend. The Council waited for a little time and then Mr. Mackinnon telephoned and inquired if the defendant was coming and he returned to say that Mr. Hutchison would not attend.

Mr. Macleod—The defendant used the expression "sheltered behind the strictly confidential." What does that refer to?

Witness—He quotes from a minute that refers to his resignation.

The words "highly confidential" appeared in the Municipal Gazette of January 5, under the heading of "Resignation of a Member," where it was stated that the Council was precluded from publishing the Minutes to which Mr. Hutchison referred by the fact that they were of a highly confidential character. There was a discussion in the Council in regard to these minutes, but they were so highly confidential that they could not be published.

Was there any reason, beyond the mere opinion of the Council, for that view?—Yes. Major Davidson had given an indication as to what it was desirable should be published and not published, and this memorandum would certainly come under the second definition.

Do you know when he made that proposal?—About December 30 at the meeting of the Watch Committee.

Mr. Macleod then read an extract from the Minutes of that meeting of the Watch Committee to the effect that any public criticism of the British officers concerned would be injurious, as thereby their authority over their men would be jeopardized.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Macleod, said that he was unable to say to what paragraph 13 of the statement of claim referred. Upon no occasion had the Council been consulted after it had been committed to any action. A certain amount of detail work had to be done in the office, but even for that there were standing instructions. Witness identified a copy of the Council's Standing Orders, and referred to Paragraph 10, which stated that in case of emergency

the Secretary might obtain instructions from the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Council. Turning to paragraph 13 of the statement of claim, witness said that the first cases of plague were reported on October 27, and a special meeting of the Watch Committee was held on that day. The Chairman of the Council decided to call that meeting. Witness received a report from the Health Officer, stating that cases of plague had been discovered. He first telephoned to the Chairman of the Council, and then went round to see him at his office, taking the Health Officer's report with him. The Chairman instructed witness to call a meeting of the Watch Committee, that was to say, he said that they would see a number of the Watch Committee at the Club, and arrange to call a meeting, at which he himself would be present. The Chairman was not a member of the Watch Committee, but as Chairman of the Council he was ex-officio member of the all the Committees. The meeting was held in the afternoon. The next day witness forwarded to all members of the Council a circular to which were attached the Health Officer's report, the Minutes showing the action taken by the Watch Committee, a notification, and a letter to the Consular Body on the subject. On this circular Mr. Hutchison made a note to the effect that he considered that a copy of the Health Officer's report should have been circulated to all members of the Council the preceding day, and that in a matter of such importance a meeting of the Council should have been called, as plague affected the Finance and Works Committees as well as the Watch Committee, and that in any case it was not seemly that members of the Council should learn of the existence of plague from members of the public, or from the Press. Mr. Trueman signed "action approved", but added that he thought the members of the Council should have been notified. As soon as plague was notified the Council sought the consent of the Consular Body to act as though certain by-laws for the segregation and isolation of infectious disease were in force. As the result of meetings between the Chairman of the Council and the Senior Consul a notice calling a special meeting of ratepayers was issued. The Senior Consul considered that, although approval had been given for putting the by-laws into force without authority from the ratepayers, the Council should take the first opportunity of obtaining that authority, which could only be by means of a special meeting of Ratepayers, which in turn had to be convened by 25 ratepayers. As the result of this, witness sent a circular round among the Council on October 31, headed "Bubonic Plague." The only comment made on this circular by Mr. Hutchison was that it would be preferable to call it plague, as there were forms other than bubonic plague, as in the present instance. On October 31 witness also sent round a circular, to which was attached a report from the Health Officer, giving details of the meeting of medical men. The recommendations made in consequence of that

meeting were the reason for certain amendments to the proposed by-laws. There was no meeting of the Council during the following week, because it was race week. On November 1 witness sent round a circular to the members of the Council to which was attached a form of letter he proposed should be sent to the Press and the ratepayers, with reference to the approaching meeting. On this circular Mr. Hutchison suggested that, with a view to arousing interest, some doctors might arrange at short notice to give a short lecture on plague at the Town Hall a week before the meeting. On November 4 there was a further circular, containing further suggestions by the Health Officer, and a portion of these suggestions were incorporated in the by-laws. A meeting of the Council was held on November 9. At the meeting of ratepayers it became clear that, if these by-laws were passed in the form proposed, the Consular Body might be unwilling to give their consent. Witness had no notice or knowledge to that effect prior to the meeting. After the meeting of ratepayers there was a meeting on November 16, at which it was decided to ask a committee of Chinese to meet the Special Committee of the Council to discuss plague measures. On the circular which was sent to members of the Council Mr. Hutchison wrote: "We are bound by the Ratepayers' meeting, and I will not agree to any waiving of the new by-laws without the ratepayers' consent. Explain the matters much as you can, but don't minimise them." Mr. Trueman and Mr. Macray also wrote notes referring to the by-laws and Mr. Selby Moore wrote, "Certainly." The Special Committee as a matter of fact did not meet until the 18th, and on the 19th witness sent a circular to the members who had not been present. When it was an important or urgent matter he usually sent out more than one copy, so that the information would reach the members sooner. When this circular was made out he had not written the minutes. The circular contained information regarding the examination of houses to be made for a month after the last death, the appointment of native doctors, etc. Mr. Hutchison wrote on the circular a question regarding the time stipulation, asked whether the native doctors and foreign ladies were to be properly qualified medical men to the satisfaction of their Health Officer, and also asked whether the hospital was to be within or without boundaries. There was perhaps some ground for misunderstanding the circular, as the first paragraph was not so clear as it might have been. Mr. Macray had called for more information and witness had satisfied him.

At this point the Court adjourned for tiffin.

On the Court resuming, plaintiff continued his evidence. He said that after sending out the circular of November 19, he saw defendant in the Shanghai Club. Defendant was in a very excited condition. He asked witness—he was not sure whether he said, why

the Council had climbed down, or under what authority the Special Committee had climbed down. Witness replied that there had been no climbing down. Mr. Hutchison repeated what he had said before in a very loud tone of voice, so loud as to attract notice from members of the Club standing around, so witness said that he (defendant) should not speak to him in the Club in that manner. Mr. Hutchison said, in a still louder manner, that he would speak to witness as he chose. Witness then said that apart from that, defendant would not speak to him at all, and he went away to another part of the Club. On November 21 there was a letter to the Chairman of the Council in which Mr. Hutchison resigned or intimated his intention to resign from the Council. Witness saw the Chairman and told him what had taken place on the Saturday, and added that he thought the defendant was under a misapprehension, and that he thought that he could very well explain to him what actually took place at the meeting with the Chinese. The Chairman said in effect "Go and do so." Witness went to defendant's office in order to explain the matter to him. Witness thought that he took in his hand the minutes of the meeting. Before witness said anything, Mr. Hutchison said that if witness wanted to say anything to him, he could put it into writing. Witness went back to the office and telephoned to the Chairman, telling him what had taken place, and witness thought that the Chairman said on the telephone that he would write to Mr. Hutchison. Witness circulated the two letters sent by defendant to the Council on the Chairman's instructions. On November 23 a circular was sent to members saying that Mr. Hutchison had withdrawn his resignation. The same afternoon there was a meeting of the Council, at which defendant was present. Asked if anything was said about defendant's resignation, witness said the defendant stated that all the members knew his point of view and that there was nothing more to be said about it. Counsel then referred witness to paragraphs 16 and 19 of the statement of claim.

Mr. Macleod—In connexion with the public health by-laws, can you describe your action?

Witness—As Secretary of the Council, to carry out the instructions of members.

Mr. Macleod—Did you take any steps at all, otherwise than that?—No.

Proceeding, witness said that after Mr. Hutchison resigned there were several meetings of the Watch Committee and the Council. At a meeting of the Council on December 28—the day he resigned—Major Davidson's report was discussed. Witness was present at a meeting of the Watch Committee on December 30, when Major Davidson's report was considered, and various members of the Watch Committee interrogated Major Davidson on points which they were not clear about. At a subsequent meeting on January 3 the same

sort of thing was continued, except that various members of the police force attended and were interrogated by the Watch Committee. There was a meeting of the Council on the 4th, at which the things the Watch Committee proposed to do were approved by the Council.

Mr. Macleod—With regard to the inquiry as to the Sikh police, according to the decision of the Council previously, by whom was that inquiry to be made?—By the Watch Committee.

Mr. Macleod—And that appears in minutes of Council meetings?—Yes.

Witness continued that he became a member of the Shanghai Committee of the China Association in October last. Before doing so he took the Chairman's opinion on the advisability of his joining the Association. The Chairman said that it was in the interests of the Council that he should go on the Committee and said that he had better do so. The Chairman also said that he need not concern himself with matters connected with the Association except where they touched upon matters of public concern in the Settlement. Witness wrote to the Association mentioning that that was the condition on which he would accept the position. Witness had been appointed Secretary on 3rd January, 1906, and it was then stipulated by Mr. Platt that he should devote the whole of his time to the work of the Council. The reason was that his predecessor, Mr. Bland, had been the correspondent of "The Times" and it was Mr. Platt's opinion that he should not continue that work. He was not "The Times" correspondent, but he sent telegrams to "The Times" on subjects connected with the Council's work only. The only condition attached to that was that the Chairman of the Council should see these before they were sent. Counsel next produced witness's agreement dated March 31, 1909. No agreements were longer than three years, this being provided for in the Land Regulations. His agreement expired in March 1912 and the question of its renewal would come up for discussion next September. Witness in answer to Mr. Macleod next said that Mr. Corbett Smith was engaged as an additional Assistant Secretary. Witness wrote in May 1907 to Mr. Anderson requesting him with two other gentlemen to select a man to fill the post. He had been instructed to write that letter by the Council. His work was not satisfactory. He had been asked by members of the Council about his work and he gave them his opinion from time to time. He also spoke to him about his work.

When going home the witness had to apply for leave of absence. Mr. Corbett-Smith's agreement came up then, but it would not have come up in the ordinary way until the witness was away at home. He, however, mentioned the matter to the Chairman in his application for leave of absence and the Chairman gave the witness permission to tell Mr. Corbett Smith that his agreement could not be renewed and rather than put it that way, he was offered the opportunity to resign.

Mr. Macleod—Did you tell him what your part in the matter would have to be if he didn't?

Witness said that he told Mr. Corbett Smith that if he did not resign he would have to tell him officially that his agreement would not be renewed. Subsequently he resigned. Mr. John's case was dealt with during witness's absence. Witness could not say what defendant referred to in connexion with the case of Quartermaster Studd. As to the appointment of an additional Assistant in the Secretariat, the minute recording the Council's selection was published in the "Gazette" as though the appointment had been made a week before it really was. The minute was published a week earlier than it would otherwise have been so that the candidates might know who had been selected. Witness then dealt with the system of dealing with Municipal affairs by sub-committees, which he said had existed since 1870.

Mr. Macleod :—Now the case of Mr. John.

Witness :—That happened before I came back from leave.

Mr. Macleod :—The next point mentioned is the case of Quarter Master Studd. Can you suggest in any way what the defendant was referring to there?

Witness :—No.

Have you looked through certain papers produced to his legal adviser?—Yes.

Mr. Macleod said that the next point was with reference to the appointment of an additional assistant in the Secretariat.

Do you know what is referred to?—He refers to the fact that the decision of the Council in the selection of a candidate for the post of assistant in the office was published in the "Gazette," as though it had taken place the week before it did.

Mr. Macleod—Attention was drawn to this point by a letter in the paper by somebody. Tell us exactly how it happened to be put in like that?—At a meeting of the Council I informed the members that of forty or fifty candidates a certain number were quite unsuitable and that out of the rest who had been interviewed either by myself or Mr. Mackinnon, three were suitable and I asked the Council to select one of the three. The Council delegated that work to one of its number and on the Saturday following he told me who he had selected. In the minute as finally published it appeared that the Council had made the selection at the time that they appointed this one member. This was done for the early information of the other forty candidates.

Mr. Hutchison was present at the meeting of the Council when this power was delegated to one member?—Yes.

The correspondence with Fobes & Co. is the next matter mentioned?—That began early in February after this action had begun and therefore, after this letter of Mr. Hutchison's, I do not know of any good ground

of complaint in that matter. There was a complaint made by Fobes & Co. in these letters that the cheque which they thought they were entitled to receive, was delayed. The title deed had not been forthcoming and I had not paid the money.

The next point is the appointment of an Educational Committee and the terms of reference thereto?—I do not know what the defendant complains of there.

With regard to the point as to the system on which Municipal affairs were conducted by means of sub-committees and the effects of these, same witness could only suppose that the defendant objected to the treatment of matters by the standing committees of the Council before they came before the Council. The work of the Council had been conducted in this manner, viz., by committees, since the Council was established—any way since 1870. With regard to the last objection witness said there was nothing peculiar in the way Council meetings were conducted; he thought they were conducted as ordinary meetings of business men in the settlement.

In cross-examination by Mr. Douglas, witness said that posts of Secretary and Assistant were not particularly hard-worked posts.

Mr. Douglas—But you are, as a matter of fact, a very hard-working person?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—You like work?—No. (Laughter.)

Mr. Douglas—what work you do, even if you don't like it, you try to do it conscientiously?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—and when you saw this letter in the paper you didn't like it?—No, I didn't.

Mr. Douglas—You felt some resentment about it?—Yes, a certain amount of resentment.

Mr. Douglas—Was that the first occasion you felt resentment on account of anything Mr. Hutchison had done?—No.

Mr. Douglas—What other occasion?—The occasion in the Club, which I have already described, is one.

Mr. Douglas—You felt resentment then?—Yes. The resentment I felt when I saw that letter was personal.

Mr. Douglas—Did you feel personal resentment on the occasion when you read this article?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—You have felt, what shall we call it, official resentment? (Laughter)—Yes.

Witness said that he did not recall the previous letter of Mr. Hutchison, and Mr. Douglas showed him a copy. Witness admitted that he did feel resentment at that letter, but not so keen as after.

Mr. Douglas read from the letter several extracts, one of which was, "Members of the Council are elected to control and direct, and not to be controlled and directed by members of the Municipality." Another extract was, "The Sikh inquiry was a matter of the utmost importance to Shanghai. The least that could be done was to discuss and arrange in full Council the

terms of the reference of the proposed inquiry."

Continuing, witness said that it was arranged for the Assistant Secretary to carry on the work whilst he was on leave.

Mr. Douglas—And the valuable services of Mr. Corbett Smith were withdrawn?

Witness—He went away shortly before I returned.

Mr. Douglas—The work went on satisfactorily?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And the Assistant Secretary didn't work sixteen hours a day.

Witness—I believe he did sometimes.

Mr. Douglas :—I think you make a rule of seeing practically every document addressed to the Council.

Witness :—Yes.

Mr. Douglas :—I believe one of the standing orders of the Council require all important letters to be sent round to Councillors?

Witness :—Yes.

Proceeding to explain why he dealt with letters himself, or with the assistance of the Chairman, the witness said that it was simpler, because every letter nearly required the comment of the head of the department to whose business it related.

Mr. Douglas :—I am asking you as to letters being circulated amongst members of the Council. Would it not be more convenient to circulate them than to deal with them yourself or with the Chairman?—No, it would be more difficult.

In answer to further questions the witness said that the Chairman was the best informed member of the Council, but he could not say who were the next best informed. He thought there was no difference. One of his objects for taking action was to claim damages for libel and another was to indicate to the Community that the allegations that were made in the letter were untrue, generally speaking. Witness admitted that he had the consent of the Council for what he did.

They unanimously recorded consent.—Yes.

This is the circular sent round by you asking the Council's permission to sue?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas read the circular, a portion of which is as follows :—"I venture to think that this course would be desirable in the Council's interests as well as in my own."

Mr. Douglas :—Will you explain how this course was desirable in the interests of the Council.

Witness :—To correct the impressions conveyed to anyone's mind who read the letter?

Mr. Douglas :—Was that the only reason?

Witness—Yes, I think that covers the ground.

Mr. Douglas :—Don't you think that the impressions might have been corrected by a published minute of the Council correcting the impressions the letter might have given.

Witness :—I don't think it would have the same effect upon the public.

Why did you say that you thought it would be in the public interest to take this action?—Because I thought it.

Why not in the interest of the Community?—Because the Council represents it.

You mean that?—Yes, the Council represents the Community.

There is considerable difficulty in your time in finding suitable people to serve on the Council?—No, sometimes there are too many candidates for the vacancies.

It would be a more healthy tone if there were more than enough?—I don't think so (Laughter).

In further evidence witness said that this was a commercial community, but he did not know that commercial men did not like law-suits.

Supposing this community is as you say it is, actions of this kind will prevent public criticism will they not?—Criticism of that character, I hope it will.

Are any parts of defendant's letter regarded by you as correct?—Some sentences may be extracted which may be correct.

That is the best you can say?—Yes.

Now that letter refers in the first paragraph to matters concerning the Sikh Police Inquiry?—Yes.

Counsel read the first paragraph of the letter down to the word "apprehensible." You complain of that do you?—Yes.

You say it refers to you?—Read in conjunction with the rest of the letter. I think it refers to me.

Do you say that that could have any other reference but you?—I think "those arranging the meeting" includes me, taken in the light of the rest of the letter.

You have stated that at that meeting the question of inquiry to be held on a late date came up for consideration?—No, I have not stated that.

Witness said that the list of documents to be referred to at that inquiry was before the meeting on December 14. Counsel had used the words "terms of reference." What happened was that the Chairman told the members that Major Davidson had come and that a preliminary meeting of the Watch Committee would be held in a few days, when these documents, including the dossier, would be put before him.

Witness admitted that the description of the papers to be submitted was rather off hand and casual. The instructions of the Council were that all documents were to be submitted.

Mr. Douglas—Would a member who was present at that meeting have notice that a confidential memorandum, which was marked confidential on every page, was to be submitted to that officer?—It was incredible that he should think that the memorandum would have any other object.

Witness explained that the inquiry of the Watch Committee, which Major Davidson came here to guide, was decided upon the receipt of that memorandum. Therefore, if the Watch Committee were to meet for the purpose of

discussing that memorandum and have guidance from Major Davidson about the matters contained in that memorandum, it was incredible to suppose that Mr. Hutchison did not intend it to go before Major Davidson and the Watch Committee. Witness did not return to Shanghai until October, so he did not circulate the nine questions upon the subject.

Mr. Douglas—Supposing nine questions were circulated, and supposing one member put down twenty-three or twenty-four, would you not consider that that formed his last word on the subject and superseded the confidential memorandum?—No.

Mr. Douglas—Don't you think it would be a good thing when a special committee is appointed to investigate a matter that they should have very clearly defined to them before they start, the terms and scope of their inquiry?—This was not a special committee. It was the Watch Committee.

Mr. Douglas—It was special in this respect that they took expert military advice and went to the expense of getting expert opinion?—In that sense it was special.

Mr. Douglas—In expense it was special and in nothing else?—In getting an expert military adviser.

Mr. Douglas—Do you think, when going into a question, whether it is special or not, when such a committee as that sits to hold an inquiry—don't you think it would be a good plan to formulate the terms of reference?—No, it would restrict and hamper the inquiry to do any such thing.

How do they know what they have to inquire into?—They ascertain that through Major Davidson, who interrogated a very large number of the Sikh forces.

Take the case of the Educational Committee—that is a special committee. Are no terms of reference framed there?—It is that peculiar expression "terms of reference" that I don't like. I don't use it. It is the special use of the word that I don't quite follow.

You understand what I mean by terms of reference?—Yes, if you mean the exact points on which decision is required.

Indicating the field of their labour?—Yes, that is good. (Laughter.)

And who indicates the field of labour on any committee? There is a difference between the two committees. The members of the Educational Committee are summoned from outside and the Council have to indicate what they should do; it is quite different with the Watch Committee.

Who indicates the field of labour of the Educational Committee?—The Chairman.

He gives them a speech?—Yes.

And who writes the speech?—The Chairman.

As a matter of fact the Council do not frame terms of reference in a case of that sort, and they are framed by permanent officials? In any of those cases, the field of labour is indicated by someone, and I say it is largely in-

dicated by the secretarial office?—Then I am obliged to deny it.

Witness said that in this case a special officer came from India. After the meeting of December 14 it was left to the Watch Committee and this officer to formulate the field of labour of the inquiry. Witness did not think that it would have been better if the matter had been arranged by the whole Council. Witness had read the memorandum produced and it was also mentioned in the minutes.

Mr. Douglas to witness—If a member of the Council hears anything said about the fitness of an official for a post he holds in the Council and he happens to be writing a confidential memorandum for the Council, don't you think he ought to put it in that memorandum?—Yes.

Do you think he should not do so?—If he knew it he should say it.

And do you think any other official of the Council should consider it as a personal aspersion?—If he thought it was.

His Lordship said that he had not seen the minute and he did not understand it.

Mr. McNeill said that this was another case where the Court and jury should see the document; he asked that it be not read out.

Mr. Douglas—Doing a thing in that way, is it likely to impress a stranger arriving in Shanghai with the importance of that particular members views or the reverse. I don't think that I have any opinion on it. I don't think that it would affect him at all.

Mr. Douglas—It is not likely to prejudice?—Not prejudice the main documents.

In further evidence witness said that he did not remember a case before of a member making a confidential memorandum like that.

Witness said that it was taken for granted that the Minutes of the Watch Committee Meeting of December 19 were highly confidential and ought not to be published. They were read by the Council on December 21, and had they been suitable for publication would have come up for discussion again. But it did not occur to any member of the Council that they were suitable for publication. They were not even mentioned, on the face of it; it was so clear that they could not be published.

They were not mentioned on the agenda paper? You did not put them down?—It would not be customary to put them on the agenda paper if they were to be published.

Witness went on to say that the minutes came up for discussion after the receipt of Mr. Hutchison's resignation, at the meeting of January 4. It was decided on December 28 not to publish the Watch Committee's minutes, but there was no reference to it in the Council minutes of that date. They came up on the question of publishing the letter containing the Mr. Hutchison's resignation. It was decided to publish Mr. Hutchison's letter of resignation with a footnote containing the Council's answer and stating that the

minutes referred to were of a highly confidential character.

The impression your Counsel and you have given the jury is that it was because of something Major Davidson said that these minutes were not published?—In the first place it never occurred to anyone to publish them. Mr. Hutchison's letter seemed to call for the publication of these minutes. Therefore they came up for discussion on January 4, when the Council had before them the minutes of the special meeting of the Watch Committee held on December 30, in which it was indicated that these minutes should not be published. The minutes stated that Major Davidson had indicated certain parts of his report that should not be published. (These Watch Committee minutes were produced and shown to his Lordship and the jury, but not read.) It never occurred or would occur to any reasonable body of men that the minutes should be published.

Counsel then read the paragraph in defendant's letter beginning "Seven members of the Council." You understand the meaning of that paragraph to be that you were guilty of, or responsible for improper conduct, etc. How can you read that into this letter?—It seems clear.

So "seven members of the Council" you say means the plaintiff? Surely you are, are you not, making yourself seven members of the Council, to begin with?—He sought to make out that I was seven members of the Council.

That is the libel?—That is part of it.

You think that defendant has set out in that way that you were guilty of some disgraceful conduct which the Council was trying to hide?—That is the insinuation.

That any reasonable man would draw?—Many reasonable men have drawn.

Witness continued that the first case of plague occurred on October 27. On October 28 there was a letter to His Majesty's Consul-General stating that the Council had taken all the steps necessary in the opinion of the Acting Health Officer. There was nothing in that letter to indicate to the Consular Body that it came as the result of a meeting of the Watch Committee and not as a result of the meeting of the whole Council. The by-laws were proposed in 1903, but had not received the sanction of the Ratepayers' meeting.

Mr. Douglas—Do you think it an exceptional thing to do, or in accordance with the way the Council usually does business that these measures which had been put before a Ratepayers' meeting, but not passed, should be in force in an emergency like that without a consultation of the whole Council?—The Council were aware of what was being done, as the minutes of the Watch Committee were circularized. It was of importance to put these by-laws into force.

Mr. Douglas—And don't you think they ought to have been told that it was the action of the Watch Committee and not the whole Council?—It met with the Council's approval.

Witness did not know of any letter dated October 28 to the Chairman of the Council. Mr. Douglas having read the letter, the plaintiff said that what was contained in it was a reiterated cry. At that time the minutes of the Watch Committee had been circulated.

Mr. Douglas here produced a letter written by the defendant on October 29 to the Chairman of the Council. It read:—

"Dear Sir.—You will remember that on your writing me to join the Council for 1910, I reserved fully and frankly my independence regarding any question of principle, on which it might be my misfortune to differ from my colleagues, stating that I could not agree to any Cabinet theory of Council, and if such was a condition, while appreciating the honour, I would rather not accept nomination, but remain outside, unless elected. I made it clear that I did not subscribe to a theory that required a member to resign who differed from his colleagues, and while quite ready to take my share of work and responsibility on behalf of the community, I would prefer to remain outside as a genial critic and independent, than join as a tied member. You assured me that this attitude was compatible with membership, and on my part I recognized that on any council or committee. It was often necessary to exercise some "give and take" to attain progress in public affairs, so long as principles were not involved.

During six months of fairly careful observation, and conscientious endeavour, I have had convincing proofs that there are defects in the application of a system, by methods which disregard standing orders and instructions, handicapping the Council as a body, as well as the individual members. No one can accuse me of remaining silent in Council regarding these things, but I find little promise of reform, and I for one am not satisfied with a tombstone to the memory of proposed reform by the entry of one's views and name in the Minute Book, which is made to serve as a graveyard for reforms and Resurrection Pie for the diseased system.

Therefore, I propose to make my position perfectly clear to the Council, the Community and the Secretary, rather than be stultified by the publication of any minute which does not embody a promise of reform, that will remedy the defects, I feel it a duty to strive to cure.

I do not propose to resign, having promised to serve, but will continue with a lighter heart, assured there can be no misunderstanding of my position in regard to the Community or the Council.

On my part there is no personal question as regards the members of the Council or its officers, but apparently a material difference as to the best method of securing the object and functions of the Council in this Settlement, and as to the relations thereto of the Secretariat courtesy and fairness demand that before taking any step in this direction, I should advise you, and through you my colleagues, of my intention in good time. Yours sincerely, Herbert D. Hutchison."

Witness admitted that as a result of the receipt of the letter he had an interview with the defendant in his office. The Chairman asked him to interview Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. Douglas:—It was a lengthy interview wasn't it?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Douglas:—And an amiable one. Witness:—Yes I think so, but I had only been back in Shanghai three days. (Laughter).

Mr. Douglas:—Do you suggest that that makes any difference to the amiability of the discussion?—Yes. There are three references in that letter to the Secretary.

You think it was written in connexion with your return?—Yes.

Witness added that it was a long discussion—about an hour. He tried to find out the meaning of the letter, but failed. He did not remember what the discussion was.

At this stage the case was adjourned until 10 a.m. the following day.

Shanghai, March 14.

On the Court resuming to-day, Mr. Macleod asked leave to interpose the evidence of Mr. A. W. Burkill, who, he stated, was leaving in the afternoon.

Mr. Douglas said he did not know to what the witness was to depose, and it might affect his cross-examination of the plaintiff.

Mr. Macleod said that the witness was not to touch on anything the plaintiff had said.

It was arranged that Mr. Burkill's evidence should be taken at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Douglas was about to proceed with his cross-examination of the plaintiff, when Mr. Macleod referred to the evidence given of the interview between Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Leveson during the Race Week. He suggested that Mr. Douglas should put to the witness any material statements which Mr. Hutchison was going to say were made at that interview. If he did not, there were only two courses to be taken, one to ask his Lordship to recall the plaintiff, or for him to point out the matter to the jury.

Mr. Douglas then asked questions upon the interview. Witness remembered that Mr. Hutchison said that Mr. Corbett-Smith had been dismissed from the Municipal service in a somewhat irregular manner, and witness said he would look into the matter. It was the procedure that Mr. Hutchison mentioned which had been followed in regard to the dismissal, and not the system in vogue. He remembered that the letter which Mr. Hutchison had written to the Chairman was incomprehensible to the Chairman, who did not know what Mr. Hutchison, to use a loose expression, was driving at. Witness read the letter and also did not know what he was driving at, and he had the interview with a view to find out what he was driving at. After the interview he was still unable to say what he was driving at. At the request of Mr. Hutchison, copies of the minutes were supplied to him. He had never heard a member say the minutes were not correctly recorded, though discussions had taken

place as to whether various points had been correctly minuted. Such instances had not been very frequent.

A meeting of the Council was held on November 9, when the by-laws to be proposed at the Ratepayers' meeting had already been published and several days of the notice had expired. There were disturbances in regard to the enforcement of plague measures on or about November 10, and an emergency meeting of the Council was held on the morning of November 11. It was decided at that meeting to carry on such plague preventive measures as were then in force, and it was not proposed for a moment to suspend them. Very few measures were then in force, and those only in the infected sub-district. Those measures were set out clearly in Dr. Moore's report. The Council had another meeting on November 16, at which the question of a meeting between a special committee of the Council and a representative Chinese Committee was discussed. The only variation between the previous decisions of the Council and their decision at the meeting of November 16 was the statement in the minutes that it appeared to the Council inevitable that house to house inspection could not be resumed except with Chinese doctors accompanied by foreign officers. House inspection was discontinued between November 11 and 16. No measures in force were countermanded. Witness sent round a circular to members, in which the Chairman intimated to his colleagues that it was necessary to give the special committee, that was to meet the Council, full powers. After the meeting with the Chinese, witness sent round a circular, on November 19, briefly recording the results of the conference. The same day witness saw defendant at the Shanghai Club, and he asked witness why the Council had climbed down.

As a matter of fact, did not that interview commence by Mr. Hutchison saying: "Have you seen the article in the "Shanghai Times."?—I have no recollection of that.

Mr. Douglas—You don't remember Mr. Hutchison stating that it was an article saying that plague measures had been suspended?—He may have said something about plague measures being suspended. I have recollection of the conversation, except the mention of the "Shanghai Times."

Mr. Douglas—To which you replied. "So they have"?—Certainly not.

And Mr. Hutchison said "How do you reconcile that with the decision which was come to on November 11?"

—He may have used words of that character. He was not nearly so coherent as that.

Mr. Douglas—Thank you. He does speak in a loud voice, does he not?—Not as a rule.

To which you said: "How dare you speak to me like that"?—No, I didn't. I said "I cannot allow you to speak to me like that."

And then I think you went away?—No, he said he would speak to me as he wished. I said "Far from that, you will not speak to me at all."

Proceeding, witness said that Mr. Hutchison spoke only about Council business at the Shanghai Club. Witness did not know there was an article in the "Shanghai Times" on the 18th saying "Have we any plague measures?"

Mr. Douglas—I put it to you that the conversation between you and Mr. Hutchison was before the representative committee met the Chinese committee?—To the best of my recollection it was not. I don't attach much importance to the time at which it happened, but I can find out by asking people who were there.

Mr. Douglas—Surely, if the day on which it happened was not correct, your version of what occurred will not be correct?—No, I am quite sure of my version, though I am not very clear as to the date.

Asked to explain Mr. Hutchison's anger, witness said he merely stated that Mr. Hutchison was in a very excited frame of mind.

Mr. Douglas—You have represented this interview as being part of his bad temper, part of his action on the circular of the 19th, in which he put these questions, and you sought to connect that with his resignation?—I have sought to connect that conversation with the plague negotiations going on at the time, but not to any particular thing.

His Lordship—Do you still suggest that he said it was in consequence of what took place on the 19th?

Mr. Macleod—I said it, my Lord. I don't think the witness did.

Mr. Douglas—It was dealt with as though Mr. Hutchison was angry at the result of the meeting which had taken place the night before.

Witness—I merely said he was angry at his imaginary "climb-down" of the Council, and I told him there had been no "climb-down."

In further answer to Mr. Douglas witness said he telephoned to Dr. Moore many times between November 11 and 18. He did not give Dr. Moore any directions about suspending the measures in force.

Mr. Douglas—Would you be surprised to find that on November 16 a telegram was sent to the "London Times" to say that plague measures had been suspended because of Chinese opposition.

His Lordship (to Mr. Douglas)—For goodness sake don't talk of the "London Times." We are not quite so provincial as that here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Douglas—I thank your Lordship. I have spoken of another "Times."

Mr. Douglas repeated his question, and witness replied that he was not surprised to hear such a telegram was sent.

Mr. Douglas—Would that have been a correct representation?—No. Incorrect.

Witness said he really did not know that such a telegram was sent by Renter's agent.

Mr. Douglas—I have not a copy of the "London Times" (laughter)

Witness—The "Times."

Mr. Douglas—I understand the telegram says "precautions against the plague have been suspended." Would that be correct on November 15?—No. Very incorrect.

Witness added that there was no change, from the Council's standpoint, in the procedure between the 11th and 18th. He told Mr. Hutchison that there had been no change. He said there had been no "climb-down." He took what he said, and used his own words back. A letter of December 19 was written by the Council to the Senior Consul, in which it was stated with reference to the Plague By-laws that they had been passed by the Ratepayers' meeting. It might be that that was what Mr. Hutchison referred to when he said "the measures now adopted are nothing more than a mild precaution." Witness said that his interview with Mr. Hutchison after the latter had sent in his resignation in November was a short and very disagreeable one, as witness was told to go away and put anything he had to say in writing. Witness intimated to Mr. Corbett Smith that it would be necessary for him to recommend the Council not to renew his agreement. Mr. Corbett Smith addressed a letter to witness, and witness saw the Chairman on the matter. The Chairman agreed with witness that it was at all events kind to allow him to tell Mr. Corbett Smith, before he did anything officially, that he would be obliged to make this recommendation, and thus give him an opportunity to resign. Mr. Corbett Smith saw the Chairman, who also told him that his agreement would not be renewed. Subsequently, Mr. Corbett Smith tendered his resignation.

What was going to be done with reference to Mr. Corbett Smith's agreement might be said to have been definitely decided before the matter went before the Council?—In such a matter as that I felt sure that the Council would act on my recommendation.

As regards the appointment and dismissal of officers in the Secretariat, you think the Council will always act on your recommendation?—Yes, until a time comes when they think that they had better dispense with my services. The Secretariat office is a very small one.

Would you say that the same applies to every department in the Council, that is to say, that the Council should always act on the recommendation of the Chief of that department?—Very nearly, until the same contingency arose.

You say that the Council should act on the recommendation of the heads of departments, or constantly change the heads of the departments?—Not in every instance, but if the Council did not adopt any recommendation, then I should think the time had arrived for the Council to change the head of the department.

In further cross-examination, witness said that he knew the regulations with regard to appointments and dismissals, and stated that they were to be by the Council only. The system in which the heads of departments made recom-

mendations ran well. The official dismissal of any employee was done by the Council.

Mr. Douglas—That is confirmed.

His Lordship—Witness did not say "confirmed."

His Lordship said he supposed the whole thing depended upon what confidence they had in the head of the department.

Witness agreed. He further stated, in answer to Mr. Douglas, that on April 20 the resignation of Mr. Corbett-Smith came up along with his claim for compensation for the difference in sterling. It was not clear to Mr. Hutchison why the Council should agree to give that compensation. If the advertisement had stated a salary in sterling it was a mistake in the advertisement, and he attributed the mistake, with regret, to Mr. Anderson. Everything that was possible was done to smooth Mr. Corbett-Smith's path out of the service. Witness received in London a letter from Mr. Corbett-Smith dated April 22, and on this he put various private marks for the private information of his colleague, Mr. Mackinnon. Mr. Corbett-Smith had furnished one or two members with copies of the letter.

Mr. Douglas—I am able to prove that this was sent round as part of the official files.

Witness—This was sent privately by me to Mr. Mackinnon.

Mr. Douglas—We will get Mr. Mackinnon's explanation.

Witness—Very well, wait till he comes.

Mr. Douglas—I will put that letter in.

Witness—No, you cannot (Laughter).

Mr. Douglas—I don't know whether your Lordship upholds that ruling.

Witness—This is a very private ruling.

Mr. Macleod—I don't know whether this is relevant. I think it is very hard lines on Mr. Corbett-Smith, who is not here.

His Lordship—Is there any objection to it.

Mr. Macleod—I cannot object to it. It does not do my client any harm.

Witness—Well, my reply to it should go in also.

The letters were all put in, and Mr. Douglas next referred to the renewal of Sgt.-Major Studd's agreement.

He asked if the plaintiff's letter to the commanding officer did not put Studd in a very embarrassing position and in reply, the witness referred to a minute of a Watch Committee held in 1909 which referred to the satisfactory work of the Sergeant-Major during his five years' service. It also pointed out that during his term with the corps the management of the store had been improved.

Mr. Douglas next turned his attention to the question of the appointment of an assistant under-secretary and asked the witness what committee usually dealt with matters of that description.

The witness replied "the Finance Committee," whereupon Mr. Douglas

asked if there was any reason why this Committee had not dealt with the matter.

Witness:—It involves three men going round to offices and it does not seem a fair thing to ask them to do. It seemed to the Council more convenient that Mr. Selby Moore should do it alone.

Mr. Douglas:—Did you ever give any reason to the Council why the matter was not brought before the Finance Committee?

Witness:—No, I did not.

Mr. Douglas:—Did you ever tell any candidate that you had arranged it so that Mr. Selby Moore should have the arrangement of the appointment?

Witness:—No.

In reply to further questions the witness said that he thought it was quite advisable that a Secretary of an International Council should be a member of the Committee of the China Association. It was arranged in his agreement that he should not be the correspondent of the "Times" and he was not. He only sent telegrams that were first referred to Council officials. He only sent telegrams in the Council's interests.

His Lordship:—The only allegation you make, Mr. Douglas, is that he spends too much time in sending telegrams.

Mr. Douglas:—No, no, my Lord. That is the innuendo alleged.

In further cross-examination witness admitted that he did send telegrams to the "Times." He did not have to pay for their transmission. The position of sub-committees—as apart from standing committees—was that the former were purely advisory, with no executive power. Their minutes were read by the Council before they were acted upon. Witness thought that the sub-committees increased the Council's supervision over the permanent officials. He did not think that supervision would be more efficient if the number of Councilors were increased.

Re-examined by Mr. Macleod—Witness did not remember the interview with Mr. Hutchison during Race Week. Witness identified a letter he had received from Mr. Corbett-Smith, while in England, and also his reply to this and the letter previously put in. The pencil notes upon it were his own.

By His Lordship—If an important matter were discussed at a Council Meeting, it was generally indicated at the time whether or not it should be published in the "Gazette." If there were simply unimportant or routine matters before the Council witness prepared the minutes for publication, and circulated proofs of the proposed published minutes on the Tuesday before the Council meeting. After the Council minutes had been read at the meeting the Minutes for publication were considered, and added to or altered, as the case might be.

H. L. Giller, secretary and manager of the N.-C. Daily News and Herald, Ltd., gave figures as to the circulation of the "N.-C. Daily News" on January 6. Witness identified copies of the "N.-C. Daily News" of December 30, January, 6, 7, 9 and 10 and February 13 and 16.

A. W. Burkill was the next witness called, and his examination by Mr. Macleod is as follows:—

Mr. Macleod:—On any occasion have you heard the defendant, inside or near the Shanghai Club, make any statement with regard to the bringing of this action?—Yes. I don't remember the date. On coming down the steps of the Club I heard Mr. Hutchison talking, I think, with Mr. Jernigan, and as I passed I heard some words which made me just think that they were talking about this case. What they were really talking about I could not say at this time. As I got almost to the bottom of the steps I heard Mr. Hutchison, in a loud voice, say, "I think he has got cold feet and will not bring the case." Those words struck me, and as I was leaving the Club I met Mr. Landale and said to him "Mr. Hutchison has been shouting that Leveson has got cold feet and will not bring the case."

Mr. Douglas (in cross-examination)—Mr. Jernigan is rather deaf, is he not?—Yes. That was the reason I mentioned his name.

Mr. Douglas:—And the conversation was not meant for you?—No, but I could not help hearing it.

Mr. Douglas:—You didn't hear the whole conversation?—No, but there was something which gave me the impression that they were talking of this case.

In further answer to Mr. Douglas witness said he understood, from what he heard, that Mr. Hutchison meant that Mr. Leveson would not bring this case.

Mr. Douglas:—Is that material to this action?

His Lordship:—You had better ask Mr. Macleod that.

Mr. Douglas:—Do you wish to insinuate that you overheard from Mr. Hutchison any statement then and there suggesting that Mr. Leveson's character would not bear in this case? Is that what you wish to imply?—No, Sir.

Mr. Macleod:—Nor more do I.

Witness—I mentioned that to Mr. Landale, and I never thought anything more about it till yesterday morning, when I was asked if I remembered the conversation and I said I did, and Mr. Macleod asked me to come to-day because you (Mr. Douglas) wanted the witness produced who made that statement.

Mr. Douglas:—There are many other reasons why people should not wish to have legal proceedings?—I have nothing to do with that. I have only said that one thing. I know nothing about the case and I take very little interest in it.

Mr. Douglas:—You have been a Councillor for many years?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas:—And you have heard criticism of the Council on public matters?—Yes, often.

Mr. Douglas:—Also criticism of the Secretary?—Yes, and the police, and the works, in fact every department. (Laughter.)

Mr. Douglas:—And it is a healthy sign in the Community when there is such criticism?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas:—You have also heard general criticism that the Secretariat controls the Council or exercises too much power over them?—I have heard that for many years, but I have always told the people who made that statement that they didn't know what really happened in the Council.

Mr. Douglas:—You think that is a matter which has often been the subject of criticism.

Mr. Macleod said he had no other witnesses in Court at present, and an adjournment was taken until 1.30 p.m.

His Lordship took his seat at 1.30 p.m. but the Court was kept waiting for a short time by the absence of one of the jurors, Mr. Kaye.

W. A. C. Platt, for several years a member of the Municipal Council, said that he left Shanghai in June last and returned in October. While he was at home he read what was published in the Municipal "Gazette" with regard to the Sikh police trouble. When he returned he learnt more of the matter. Witness was Chairman of the Watch Committee.

He was present at the meeting of the Council held on December 14 when the Chairman said that Major Davidson had arrived that day. The matter was referred to the Watch Committee, and some one said that Major Davidson should be given all the information that could possibly be given to him. The defendant was present at that meeting. There was a meeting of the Watch Committee shortly afterwards. At that meeting there were present beside the Watch Committee, Major Davidson, Col. Bruce, who always attended meetings of the Watch Committee which concerned itself with Police matters, and the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary had previously shown witness the file of papers as he wished to read them and make himself conversant with the matter. In that file was the memorandum by the defendant headed "Confidential." Witness remembered the list of questions being there. He approved of these documents being put before Major Davidson. He wanted Major Davidson to have full information regarding this trouble with the Sikh police. Witness's idea was that Major Davidson should hold a thorough investigation not only into this trouble but into any other questions with regard to the Sikh police that he might find required looking into, therefore he was very keen that everything should go before him which would assist him in any way. By defendant's reference to the framing of a reference for inquiry witness had since concluded that defendant wanted a written and limited reference to Major Davidson. Witness was of opinion that that would have been the worst thing that they could have done, as it would have tied Major Davidson's hands and they did not want to tie his hands in any way at all. It was not a part of the business of this meeting of the Watch Committee to frame a reference for inquiry. They wanted to give Major Davidson every information they possibly could and every facility and not to limit him in any

possible way. Witness was only too anxious that any one should put every possible question to Major Davidson so that he might give it an answer if it required an answer. After his report Major Davidson was questioned by the Watch Committee on various points. Dealing further with the letter the witness said, in reply to counsel, that there was no comment at the meeting on the effect of the inquiry.

Mr. Macleod—Was there a discussion as to what should, or should not be inquired into?

Witness—No. We wanted him to inquire into everything.

Counsel next dealt with paragraph 7 of the statement of claim and he asked the witness if he knew to what it referred. Mr. Platt replied that he knew of no instance like that.

Mr. Macleod next turned his attention to paragraph 4 and Mr. Platt denied that there was any truth in it. Paragraph 9 the witness said was absolutely untrue. To spread about an untruth in the manner that this had been spread was, in his opinion absolutely disgraceful.

Mr. Macleod—In paragraph 10 there is the sentence "sheltering themselves behind the highly confidential", now to what does that refer?

Witness—I was at a meeting when it was decided that the minutes should not be published as it would be most injudicious.

His Lordship referred the witness to the last sentence in paragraph 11, "such attempts to influence a finding" and Mr. Platt replied that he knew of no such incident.

Mr. Macleod—Do you know of any instance or instances which seem to support paragraph 13?

Witness—No. Of course in matters of detail the Secretary must always act. Only in mere matters of detail. Then at times he has authority to act in conjunction with the Chairman in matters of urgency.

Witness knew of no occasion where the Council had been committed to a certain course in consequence of the action of the Secretary.

With reference to the meeting of the Watch Committee in regard to plague witness said that the Health Officer wanted certain measures taken at once to stamp out the plague. These measures should have been the subject of by-laws in order to give them the force of law, but at that time there were no such by-laws. Various suggestions and additions to the 1903 by-laws were made by the Health Officer and were considered and approved by the Council. At the Ratepayers' Meeting the Chairman of the meeting pointed out that if the by-laws were passed in the form in which they were presented there might be some question of the Consular Body being either unable or unwilling to their being put into force, but at that time witness did not know that. The Council did not know what they were going to do. Witness was one of the Special Committee which met the Chinese Committee on November 18. Mr. Hutchison resigned in consequence of certain views he held in

connexion with that meeting, but witness could never understand altogether his reason. On the question of these by-laws the plaintiff always gave them all the information he could, and he carried out what instructions were given him to carry out. He found the advice the plaintiff gave them was sound. With reference to paragraph 21 he did not know what mistakes were referred to, nor did he agree with the term "incompetent." Witness made the suggestion to plaintiff that he should become a member of the China Association, and the plaintiff told him that if he did go on the Committee he would not be able to interest himself in matters except those which concerned the ratepayers of Shanghai. Witness remembered Mr. Corbett Smith's resignation, and had suggested to him that he should resign as he did not think he was a good employee of the ratepayers. If he had not resigned witness did not believe his agreement would have been renewed.

Cross-examined—He had seen the minutes of the Watch Committee meeting of December 19. The memorandum was put forward as Mr. Hutchison's memorandum. It would have been possible to give the officer these details without this memorandum, but witness thought he was acting in Mr. Hutchison's own interests. In that Col. Bruce had expressed an opinion, and they would discuss it.

Mr. Douglas—Look at that minute. Do you regard it as an expression of opinion by Col. Bruce upon what Mr. Hutchison has said?

His Lordship—It does not read so to me.

Mr. Douglas—It does refer, however, to certain remarks being characterized as personal aspersions?

His Lordship—I think it is for the jury to read it.

A juror—May I ask that our memory be refreshed on the point?

His Lordship—I am going to hand it to you. I will underline the particular sentence under discussion at the present time. It requires careful reading, gentlemen; minutes are naturally condensed.

Mr. Douglas—You don't think anyone reading that minute would think that Col. Bruce characterized the statement of Mr. Hutchison as a personal aspersion?—I don't think so.

Don't you think that a man might mistake it that that was meant?—'Pon my word I don't follow you. I don't think there is anything in it. If Mr. Hutchison had not brought that forward and I had heard such a charge made I would have asked Major Davidson to inquire into it.

You don't think that minute as a minute of what Colonel Bruce says and someone else says, can be taken in that way?—In what way?

The suggestion by Mr. Hutchison that certain things required to be inquired into was put forward in a personal way?—By Mr. Hutchison?

Yes?—Of course not.

You say that if Mr. Hutchison had not brought it up you would have done

so?—If I had heard that charge made. I didn't hear it made.

Did Mr. Hutchison on any other occasions when any matter has been referred to any committee, suggest formulating the terms of reference to that Committee?—I never heard him.

When the draft of questions was sent round was that to indicate the scope of the inquiry?—I suppose so. I was not here when it was sent round.

What was the object in sending it round?—I cannot tell you. In matters of detail the Secretary must act alone; in matters of emergency he acted with the Chairman. Witness had heard a good deal of criticism in regard to the exercise of too much control over the business of the Council by persons who had never been upon the Council and who really did not know how the work went on. He thought that that was wrong—after many years' experience upon the Council. The plague by-laws were framed, he believed in 1903, in reference to public health generally and the reference to plague had to be put in. A course that might have been adopted would have been to draft by-laws dealing with plague only, but if the Council had done so the Health Officer would have been consulted before they were put before the ratepayers. He did not consider it reasonable to hold that that would have been a better course. Witness had known the Secretary ever since he had been in Shanghai, and liked the man. He considered him an able man, but he did not say that his advice was sound upon every occasion. When he considered the Secretary's advice unsound he did not follow it.

If he is not an able man no one could suggest that he could control the Council?—It would be impossible to suggest that.

Witness said that he had no recollection of ever mentioning that the Secretary had got his own way in this, that or the other thing. He did not remember speaking to Mr. Hutchison about the case of Sergt.-Major Studd. Witness remembered quite clearly the day when he, as a member of the Council Sub-Committee met the Chinese committee in regard to plague measures. He did not remember Mr. Hutchison speaking to him about plague measures just as he was leaving the Club that day. Mr. Hutchison was always the sort of man to catch hold of one as one was going out of the Club and wanted to go away. If Mr. Hutchison said to him on that occasion that he had heard from a doctor that plague measures had been suspended, the remark was so trivial that witness had forgotten it.

In reply to a jurymen witness said that he was not present in Shanghai when Mr. Hutchison's twenty-two questions about the Sikh police were circulated.

J. B. A. Mackinnon, Assistant Secretary of the Council, in answer to Mr. Macleod, said he was a British subject. He had been Assistant Secretary since March 1906, and acted as Secretary during plaintiff's absence last year. Witness knew all about the Sikh affair

and he compiled the *dossier*. All the documents in that *dossier*, with the exception of two, were collected together before Mr. Leveson came back. The two which were not then added were the twenty-two exceptions and a carbon copy of the nine exceptions. These were put before the Watch Committee on the official meeting with Major Davidson on December 19. Mr. Leveson told witness to get papers together and to put them in the order of date ready for Major Davidson. Witness did so, and on plaintiff's directions attended the meeting of December 19, when Major Davidson made formal acquaintance with the Watch Committee.

Mr. Macleod—You wrote the minutes which have given so much offence to Mr. Hutchison?—Yes.

Mr. Macleod—Was there any intention in your mind, or anyone else's so far as you know, of criticising, or anything of that kind, Mr. Hutchison in these minutes?—Certainly not.

Witness said he was present at the next Council meeting, which the defendant did not attend. He was told to telephone to defendant, who said he was not going, that he was engaged or occupied. The memorandum dated July 20 was laid before the Council almost immediately.

Mr. Macleod read the "memorandum by Mr. Hutchison," which stated: "the members are unanimously of opinion that this particular question and the whole question must be the subject of a thorough inquiry by the Watch Committee in due course."

Witness, continuing, said the members thought a copy of the memorandum should be handed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police for his confidential information. He sent a copy to the Captain-Superintendent, and at the time he asked whether Mr. Hutchison's signature should appear. Witness said "I presume it should not" and Mr. Hutchison said "No, put my signature on." Witness was rather astonished and did so. He sent it over, enclosed in an official letter, to the Captain-Superintendent of Police. A press copy on the file stated exactly what witness's directions were. These directions (which were read) were received by witness at the meeting of the 20th and they were recorded by him the following morning.

Witness added that in the letter he wrote to the Captain-Superintendent forwarding Mr. Hutchison's memorandum he was not taking the lead, or anything of that sort. The minutes of August 10 contained the view of the Captain-Superintendent that if an inquiry was held it should be guided by a single expert and the Council agreed to this.

Cross-examined—It was by the decision of members of the Council that he was instructed to send the memorandum to Colonel Brace. Witness was at the Council meeting when it was asked whether Mr. Hutchison's name was to go forward, and Mr. Hutchison said it was to go forward in his name.

Mr. Douglas asked to see a minute referring to the John and Corbett-Smith case.

Mr. McNeill said he generally deprecated the reading aloud of any comments on the conduct of persons who were not parties to this suit at all.

Witness added that he did not think it desirable that the subject of the minute should be read in Court.

The minute book was handed to his Lordship who read extracts.

Witness was then asked for details of the case of Mr. John. He said that acting on instructions, he handed Mr. John his dismissal. The matter came up subsequently before the Council and the School Committee. Mr. John wrote and said that he wanted a hearing. When the matter was looked into it was decided to give him a hearing and he was given such hearing. Witness's action in this matter was approved, but there was no minute with regard to this.

Mr. Macleod said that the plaintiff was not in Shanghai at the time and he did not see the relevancy of this.

In further reply to Mr. Douglas, witness said that certain remarks on the matter of Mr. John by Mr. Hutchison were sent to him with a request that they be put on the file. Witness complied with the request, but he could not now find the remarks; he did not know whether he had destroyed them.

By his Lordship—Witness did not remember any other communication by Mr. Hutchison that was marked "confidential" except the memorandum.

H. A. J. Macray, sworn, stated that he was now a member of the Council, and had been for 2½ years. He remembered the Council meeting after Major Davidson's arrival and what took place in regard to the inquiry. Witness could not remember anything occurring at the Watch Committee meeting referred to in defendant's letter which could be described as irregular or highly reprehensible. Witness would also say that there was no cause for the statement that was quoted in paragraph 9 of the Statement of Claim. Witness did not know of any justification for the statement that the Council was fast becoming an advisory body, etc., Nor could he think of any "lamentable mistakes."

Cross-examined—Witness would not like to say that there had never been mistakes in Municipal affairs.

Mr. Macleod stated that no more of his witnesses were present in Court and asked his Lordship to adjourn.

His Lordship said that this was the last time he would grant any such indulgence.

Mr. Macleod—I hope not to have to ask it again.

His Lordship—You won't get it if you do (laughter).

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. next day.

Shanghai, March 15.

The hearing of this case was continued.

Mr. Macleod, on the Judge taking his seat, mentioned that there were one or two mistakes in the newspapers. Mr. Leveson was reported as having said in connexion with his interview with

Mr. Hutchison, that he remembered it being said that Mr. Corbett-Smith had been dismissed from the Municipal service in a somewhat irregular manner. He thought his Lordship would find that what really was said was that Mr. Hutchison said that Mr. John had been dismissed in a somewhat irregular manner, and Mr. Leveson said he would look into the circumstances.

His Lordship referred to his notes and read, "I remember that the defendant said as to the John case that he had been dismissed in an irregular manner. It was as to procedure that he complained. I said I would look into it."

Harry de Gray was then called. He said that he was a member of the Council and had been for some years. Speaking generally, he did not know of any justification for such a letter as that of Mr. Hutchison of January 6. He remembered that a meeting was held on Major Davidson's arrival, and the Chairman having announced that Major Davidson had arrived, said that there would be a meeting of the Watch Committee, at which a statement of the case would be laid before him. He did not remember the Chairman referring to any specific document, but he had a list of documents. He never thought of such a thing as the drawing up of an official reference. Regarding paragraph thirteen, in which the statement was made that the Council was fast becoming a mere advisory body, he did not agree with that in any way whatever. He knew of no justification for such a statement, nor for that in reference to the public health by-laws. He did not know of any lamentable mistakes which had been referred to. Regarding the John case, a circular had been sent round on October 7, and he agreed with what was in that circular.

Cross-examined—The standing order said that the Chairman should be consulted in matters of urgency, but not the three members of the Standing Committee. He was a member of the Public School Committee. Witness did not think for a moment that the Secretary exercised any control over him. If he were dictated to he would certainly take steps to stop it. Witness remembered Mr. John's case. He did not think the difficulty over this case arose over a previous note dated October 5, informing Mr. John that his services were no longer required. He thought that every member of the Council concurred in that note. Where the difficulty occurred was that the School Committee took it upon themselves to allow Mr. Gray to dismiss Mr. John. Witness had the Assistant Secretary's word for it that he had telephoned to a majority of the members of the Council, as he had felt that this was an urgent case. On the circular of October 7 Mr. Hutchison wrote a note to the effect that he did not understand that the Council at its previous meeting had come to the decision recorded therein, that suspension would have been the right course until the Council had decided that no-one had heard the other side, that the greatest caution

should be exercised in following out the correct routine, and that the School Committee did not appear to have heard the master's side of the case. Another member made a note to the effect that he agreed with Mr. Hutchison. Two letters on the file of papers in connexion with Mr. John's case had been addressed to witness personally by persons outside. *Witness identified a circular sent round to members of the Council expressing the opinion that this was a case where there was no justification for a hearing, which would only be advisable where questions of fact were involved. That was witness's own opinion. He did not say it was a general principle to be acted upon; one had to go into the case before one. Subsequently, the Council requested that Mr. John should be given a hearing. He might say that, in reference to this case of Mr. John, there was never any dispute between the Secretary and members of the Council in this instance. Any blame there was, attached to the Public School Committee. Witness remembered the question of the Sikh inquiry being discussed at the Council meeting of December 14. It was not mentioned in a casual way, as the Council regarded it as a very important matter. He did not recall whether the documents were to be put before Major Davidson before or at the Watch Committee meeting.

C. Selby Moore, examined by Mr. Macleod said he had been a member of the Council since March last. At the meeting of the Council on December 14, he remembered the Chairman remarking that Major Davidson had arrived and the papers relative to the inquiry of the Sikh trouble were to be laid before him and that he was then to meet the Watch Committee. Witness said he knew of no justification for the statements in Mr. Hutchison's letter suggesting that the Secretariat controlled and directed the Council and that frequent and lamentable mistakes were made, etc. He did not consider those statements as fair. Witness was a member of the Finance Committee, on which Mr. Hutchison served. At one meeting of the Council witness remembered being asked by the Council to select, from three candidates, one to be assistant in the Secretariat.

Mr. Macleod—Were you asked in any way by any one in the Secretariat, or was it indicated to you in any way how you should exercise your choice?—No, certainly not.

T. E. Trueman, in reply to Mr. Macleod, said he had been a member of the Council for two years. After reading Mr. Hutchison's letter, the general impression he had was that it was an exceedingly unfair and uncalled-for criticism, and many of the remarks made in it were entirely unjustifiable. He knew of absolutely no justification for the statements contained in paragraphs 13 and 21, as to the Secretariat controlling the Council and the frequent lamentable mistakes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas, witness said he could not remember defendant ever complaining to him that

he did not get sufficient information of what was going on.

David Landale was next called. He gave evidence as to Mr. Hutchison's service on the Council. Major Davidson arrived on December 14 and stayed with witness. Witness told him they wished to get as much information as they possibly could as to what had caused the Sikh trouble. He also told him that all the information at their disposal would be given to him and that if he thought he was not getting all the information to let him know. Witness informed the Council of Major Davidson's arrival on the meeting held the same day. Witness explained to the Council that Major Davidson would make himself acquainted with what had taken place, all the documents would be placed at his disposal, and that in a few days there would be a Watch Committee meeting. The original decision of the Council was that the inquiry should be held by the Watch Committee and that they should obtain an expert to assist them. One of the qualifications of that expert was to be that he had served in command of Sikhs. After the meeting of the Council witness took Major Davidson to the Secretary's office and instructed the Secretary to give him all the documents in connexion with the Sikh trouble. Witness understood that defendant now complained that his memorandum was put before Major Davidson. Witness could not understand that complaint, and he would certainly have objected very strongly if it were not going to be put before Major Davidson, because Mr. Hutchison complained of certain statements into the truth of which witness would particularly wish Major Davidson to inquire. At the meeting of the Council on July 20, Mr. Hutchison's memorandum was brought before it. That memorandum was submitted to the Captain Superintendent of Police for his comment. It never occurred to witness that Mr. Hutchison's name should be suppressed in handing this memorandum to either the Captain Superintendent of Police or Major Davidson. Witness was not aware that Mr. Hutchison did not wish his name mentioned in connexion with this document so far as the Council and the chief officers of the Council were concerned. Mr. Hutchison was present when it was decided to send a copy to Col. Bruce and he did not object—witness thought Mr. Hutchison suggested that his name should be left on it and that it should not go forward as an anonymous document. Witness understood now that Mr. Hutchison did frame a number of questions, but witness was away when these questions were circulated to the Council, and he never saw them. Witness never considered the making of an official reference; on the other hand he would have opposed any restriction of the inquiry. To witness's mind it was not an inquiry where they could specify certain questions. Witness considered that paragraph nine of defendant's letter was a most scandalous allegation. The greatest trouble was taken that the inquiry should be a full and fair one. The

minutes of the Watch Committee meeting of December 19 were read at the next Council meeting and passed. There was no comment, to witness's recollection. Defendant was not present. Afterwards, Mr. Hutchison told witness that he was a friend of one of the candidates for the appointment as assistant in the Secretary's office and that he, for the reason that he thought the appointment was coming up for consideration on that day, did not attend. If Mr. Hutchison wished to absent himself from that matter when under discussion he could very easily have done so; besides it had already been left to Mr. Selby Moore to select a candidate from the three names, and therefore the matter was not going to be discussed.

Witness proceeding, said that he thought it was very likely that the defendant had other reasons. Mr. Hutchison's reference to "highly confidential" referred to the minutes of the Watch Committee meeting which were not published. The Council had agreed that the minutes should not be published. It was decided not to publish them for the reason that they criticized officers of the force. There was no justification for the defendant's statement that the Council was consulted after it had been committed. Neither was there any justification for his general statements on the question of the Public Health by-laws. Witness's reason for calling a meeting of the Watch Committee on October 28 was that it seemed eminently an instance in which there should be a Committee meeting before any meeting of the Council. The Health Office was asking for them to take certain action and a Committee meeting, he thought, would prevent the Council from taking hasty action in such matter. When it became clear to witness what the Health Office wanted it struck him that it would have been better to have held a Council meeting.

Mr. Macleod :—Do you know whether any of them dissented from what had been done?

Witness :—I think all agreed that what we had done was right, but Mr. Hutchison commented upon the fact that we should have had a Council meeting.

Mr. Macleod :—Before the Rate-payers' Meeting had you any idea that the by-laws as proposed at the Council meeting might not receive the consent of the Consular Body.

Witness :—No.

About the time of the meeting with the Chinese on the 18th, witness met Mr. Hutchison in the Club. He was in a very excited state, so much so that it became difficult to hear him, and witness had to walk away or he might have lost his own temper (Laughter). On the 19th the defendant wrote him a letter complaining that he thought the Special Committee had exceeded its powers in certain respects. It was evident that he was mistaken, that he had written that letter under a misapprehension. On the 21st witness asked the Secretary to see Mr. Hutchison and explain matters to him. In consequence of the inability of the

Secretary to see Mr. Hutchison he wrote a letter on November 22 and received a letter from Mr. Hutchison withdrawing his resignation. Witness also saw him afterwards and he congratulated them on the result of their conference with the Chinese. With reference to the question of by-laws, neither the Secretary nor any other official had acted without instructions. Witness did not know what the paragraph about the obstinate and incompetent driver referred to. When the plaintiff was invited to join the Shanghai Committee of the China Association witness told him that he thought it would be a good thing in the interests of the Council and community that he should do so, but that he might confine himself to matters relating to the community. The Secretary was not the "Times" correspondent, but was allowed to send telegrams to the "Times" on the understanding that they were shown to and approved by witness first. Regarding the case of Mr. Corbett-Smith it was witness's suggestion that the Secretary should suggest to him that he should resign. Witness had had some acquaintance with Mr. Corbett-Smith's work upon several occasions and Mr. Corbett-Smith had been upon at least two occasions, sent for to witness's office for witness to point out to him that his work had not given satisfaction, and that unless he improved, his agreement would, in all probability, not be renewed. Witness knew of no cause of complaint against the Secretary in connexion with the Educational Committee. He did not understand what was meant about defendant not keeping silent in the Council in regard to defects in the system. On December 29 Mr. Hutchison informed witness verbally that he intended to resign in connexion with the Watch Committee's Minute. He did not consider that defendant had any real cause to resign in connexion with the Watch Committee minutes. Witness suggested that he should write to the papers contradicting many of Mr. Hutchison's statements, but after discussion the members of the Council came to the conclusion that it would not be a good thing to do so, and that a personal attack having been made on the Secretary, that it was unfair to refuse him permission to take what action he liked to clear himself. Witness thought it was a bad thing for the Chairman of the Council to write to the newspapers as a rule, but in this case this was a special matter. He made the suggestion twice, but finally gave up all intention of writing when Mr. Burkill told him that Mr. Hutchison had said words to the effect that the Secretary was afraid to bring this action.

Cross-examined—Witness was in Shanghai when the Sikh trouble began, which was the origin of the suggestion for an inquiry. Very likely witness suggested to defendant, at the Council meeting, that he should show the memorandum to Col. Bruce. He always intended to treat the memorandum as a confidential document.

The fact that Mr. Hutchison had launched out in the Press did not in-

fluence his mind in deciding not to publish the minutes of the Watch Committee meeting of December 30. Witness did not think the reason Mr. Hutchison gave for not attending the meeting of December 21 was the full reason; witness had come to the conclusion that Mr. Hutchison wanted to resign.

Regarding Mr. Hutchison's verbal resignation witness did not remember a conversation ensuing in which Mr. Hutchison said that he considered the minutes in the light of a vote of censure on him. He might have done so, but witness did not remember it. Witness did not recollect saying, "If I were in your place I would not put forward the statement you did." There was an emergency meeting at the time of the Hongkew disturbance and it was decided that the plague preventive measures then in force should continue. He did not know of any directions being given after that day and prior to the 18th in contradiction of the decision come to on the 11th. At the time of that emergency meeting they had adopted a house to house visitation as far as he remembered. He had never heard the defendant suggest that Mr. Corbett-Smith's services should be retained. Mr. Hutchison did, however, consider that all the papers should have been put before the Council before the witness instructed the Secretary to suggest to Mr. Corbett-Smith that he should send in his resignation. When the matter went before the Council, one member, not the defendant, did put at the bottom of the minute a question asking if Mr. Corbett-Smith did or did not voluntarily resign. Witness remembered when Mr. Hutchison entered the Council. He intimated at the time that he wanted a free hand and witness said, certainly. What Mr. Hutchison had stated in his letter of October 29 in regard to this interview was quite correct. When witness saw Mr. Hutchison's letter, which was the subject of this action, he considered the remarks he made about the Sikh inquiry a scandalous allegation. He regarded the letter as a personal attack upon the Secretary. Witness did not recollect a discussion in the Council regarding the wording of a certain proclamation, and whether the Secretary had acted judiciously or not. He did not recall a discussion with regard to certain action by the Secretary in connexion with this matter.

Mr. Macleod said that that was all the evidence that he intended to produce. Earlier in the case counsel had stated that plaintiff having pleaded certain innuendoes, was not barred from asking the jury to decide upon the reasonable construction of the words if they did not find these innuendoes proved. He desired to direct his Lordship's attention to the case of *Watkin v. Hall*, (L.R. 3 Q.B. p 402), which dealt with that point.

The Court then adjourned for luncheon.

When the Court resumed Mr. Douglas opened the case for the defence. He said that the jury might have been led into the idea that the nature of the case was that the defendant said

something very disagreeable about the plaintiff, and that the only question for them to try was whether it was true or not. He regretted that the case was nothing like so simple as that. In this they had all the intricacies, the difficulties of the English law of libel arranged in its most acute form. The whole question of what one might write or not in the public Press was so bound up with English methods, with the Government system at home, that it was not easy to separate the two. Briefly speaking, the English law of libel might be described as the rules of the game which governed that important institution known as the Press—the freedom of the Press. Without an absolutely free Press it was not possible for the English system of democratic government, by a community and their representatives, to be carried on. They had adopted such a system in Shanghai, and had framed Municipal Regulations and their constitution generally upon English ideas of government, and it was not possible for such government to go on properly unless they had free criticism by people who took a public interest in the affairs of this settlement. People who represented the community here were very busy, and there was undoubtedly a danger that without free criticism—someone continually looking out and taking an interest in things—they might develop into some form of bureaucratic government or that affairs might be left in a haphazard way in the hands of one or two people to carry on. Counsel asked the jury to remember those general observations when they applied "the rules of the game" to this case. The whole of those rules were built up with two main principles in view (1) to prevent things which were published in the Press becoming the means of interfering with the private rights of every man to the respect which he was entitled to enjoy from his fellow men, and (2) to allow the fullest latitude to criticism of matters of public and general interest so far as it was consistent with the first rule. What were the circumstances in this case? The accusation here was that this article was a libel upon the plaintiff. The defence was that it was not libel and that it was fair comment. Mr. Macleod, although there was no doubt he had no intention to mislead the jury in any way, had appeared to mislead them into the idea that if they found in the article anywhere a misstatement of fact, or if they found in the article or those innuendoes which plaintiff had drawn, that those innuendoes were what he said them to be then the jury was entitled to find for the plaintiff. That was not the case at all. The jury had first of all to pick out of that article so much of it as was a libel. It was very easy if they took almost any article and applied innuendoes studiously right the way through, to twist something derogatory to the person, institution or system to which it referred, into that article. It was very easy indeed to do this. If they sat and stared at an article and twisted and turned it about as this article had been twisted and turned

out for the past two and a half days, it would be easy to see horrible things in it. But if they looked into the fire and tried to see shapes, if they looked long enough they would there be most horrible things. The jury had to take this article and go through it and first of all satisfy themselves how much of it was a libel. The jury had to do this before they began. The ultimate question of responsibility was for the jury to decide what part of that article was a libel.

His Lordship—Whether the article as a whole is a libel surely?

Mr. Douglas—Yes, and whether the words complained of right the way through are libellous.

Mr. Douglas continued that there were many things in the article which were statements of fact, and others were statements of comment which themselves could not possibly come in as a libel. The jury must not take the worst passage and say that the whole thing was a libel of the same tenor. Did this article hold a man up to hatred, contempt or ridicule? It was not necessarily a libel because written words or passages might give a man a lower estimation of himself than he thought himself entitled to hold, but if they did hold a man up to hatred, contempt, and ridicule then it was a libel. When the jury came to decide the question of comment they had to decide as to whether it was fair comment and not whether they agreed with the comment or disagreed with it. What was fair comment? It was true that comment could not be fair if it was based on facts unfairly or untrue stated. In these innuendoes and the way in which the article was put before the jury, counsel could not help feeling that there was some slight confusion as to how much of this article was fact and how much comment. The result was that the jury would have to go over the article carefully and decide whether so much of it was fact, whether it was true or not, and how much of it was comment and whether it was fair comment. It was a very difficult matter in an article of this kind, which was a mixture of fact and comment, to fairly separate the one from the other. Counsel thought he had given a clear and fair exposition of the law and he would just like to add the same thing in the words of judges and eminent text-book writers. One stated "There is no doubt that the public act of public men may legally be made the subject of criticism not only in the public Press but also by the public." Counsel quoted several other extracts, one of which was to the effect that those filling a public position must not be too thin-skinned in reference to comments made upon them. Public men might know from the bottom of their hearts that certain comments were undeserved, but they must bear with them for a time, for they all knew that the criticism of the Press was the best security for the discharge of public duties. He emphasised the point that when they came to comment, the question of whether the comment was right or not was not for them to decide, but it was the question of whether it was fair comment. Even some quite violent

remarks had been held under circumstances as matters which would properly be left to the jury as to whether it was fair comment and so forth. To say of a man that he was a quack of the rankest species might in certain circumstances—he did not think the circumstances were anything like that in this case—be perfectly fair comment. To quote again, the defendant might succeed in his defence of fair comment if he showed that the imputation made was made fairly and *bona fide* in the public interest. Paragraph thirteen of the letter was a general statement of fact and also a statement of comment, and he submitted to them that this was the text, so to speak, round which the whole of this article was written. Paragraph seventeen was the passage which read, "all the advertising, special meeting, turmoil, and riots" etc. That did not mean for a moment what was alleged in the innuendo, that that was caused by the wanton folly of the plaintiff. Paragraph 19 dealt with the attempt to blame H.B.M.'s Consul-General for the fiasco. The statement of fact was in regard to what appeared in the "Times." Paragraph 21 was one to which was attached some importance, and to which his friend objected. It read, "If the plague comes we shall have to do everything over again." That referred to the letter which was printed in the "Municipal Gazette" written to the Council by the Senior Consul saying that these plague measures would form but a minor part in any adequate scheme for the prevention of plague. Then there was the sentence dealing with the reins being in the hands of an obstinate and incompetent driver. To that evidently his friend attached much importance and it appeared to have given considerable offence to the plaintiff. He asked the jury to look at that from Mr. Hutchison's point of view. Mr. Hutchison had used the language of that simile which referred to the municipal coach. When he spoke of the reins in the hands of an obstinate and incompetent driver who should be conductor being the explanation of mistakes, it was an expression of opinion that a man who was employed to conduct should not be on the box and be made to drive. A man might be a very efficient conductor, he might take very good care of the pennies and look after the municipal exchequer and do all these things, but he might not be a competent driver. He did not think they would consider that comment was a real reflexion upon the plaintiff unless they came to the conclusion that he should be driving and not conducting. They had not said that he was an incompetent conductor. Paragraph 23 dealt with China Association work, and they had heard that the plaintiff had done work for the China Association and he had also sent telegrams with Municipal sanction. He did not know whether it was correct to call the plaintiff a correspondent or not, but some people would say that if the telegrams, as in this case, were paid for at the other end he would be a corres-

pondent. They had never suggested that he was more than the Shanghai correspondent of "The Times" and it was difficult to conceive anything of sufficient importance to call for a telegram to "The Times" in which the Council was not interested. Now the plaintiff wanted to twist this and say the defendant alleged that he was wasting his time on this work to the detriment of his employers. That however was quite inconsistent with the article. And Mr. Hutchison would say that he didn't mean that, but that he had views that the Secretary should not do work upon the China Association and he should not send newspaper telegrams to "The Times." Mr. Hutchison was making no personal attack upon Mr. Leveson in par. 26 and he thought the jury should not put just that construction upon it. He would remind the jury that this was not the only article that Mr. Hutchison had written. He had written one some days previously also upon the subject of his resignation and also upon the same lines of legislation, strong criticism of Municipal affairs and the position Secretariat. Counsel then described the steps taken by Mr. Hutchison after reading Mr. Anderson's letter to the "N.-C. Daily News."

Plaintiff was to be congratulated upon the whole-hearted support he had received from citizens of this community who were now, or had been, members of the Council. If the Jury found that defendant had broken the rules of the game they would no doubt take seriously into consideration the valuable testimonial plaintiff had received. But although the evidence of these gentlemen was entitled to the highest respect, Counsel was going to submit that it should not be accepted in its entirety. Was it likely that these Councillors would come there and say that the Secretary exercised undue control over them?

It was not natural to expect them to admit that they were directed or controlled by anyone, and the defendant did not suggest that that they were directed or controlled in any heavy-fisted manner at all. It was not suggested that plaintiff was not an able man, and that he was not capable of conducting his system in a very capable and able manner. While congratulating the plaintiff counsel asked the jury to look to the action of the defendant to see whether there was not some measure of congratulation. He thought they would believe that at any rate his client had quite honest intentions. Mr. Hutchison had always taken an interest in Municipal affairs, but no one would accuse him of having any particular string to pull or any fish to fry. He had always adopted the attitude of a critic. He had acted with a whole-hearted idea of obtaining increased efficiency in Municipal affairs generally. He had certainly advocated a closer system of municipal control. If Mr. Hutchison's attitude did come as a surprise to councillors and the plaintiff it was largely due to the fact that they did not seem to have bothered to understand Mr. Hutchison's attitude.

When they had heard his story the jury would see that he had taken up a consistent attitude. One of the matters hinged round the question of the position of permanent officials. Mr. Hutchison was of opinion that there was some dissatisfaction among employees of the Council as to the manner their cases—the renewal of their agreements,—were renewed. If there was a feeling abroad that certain cases were not properly represented before the Council it would cause dissatisfaction in the service and unpopularity of the Council. There had been cases from time to time brought by employees against the Council in the Court of Consuls. In the scheme of Municipal affairs the permanent officials did the work and the Council was elected to control the work, and it was important that they should carefully exercise that control most particularly over the appointment and dismissal of employees, also that permanent officials should not be dismissed by officials but that the matter should be fully considered by the Council. Mr. Hutchison could only make remarks about these things which came to his notice officially when he was in the Council. He did take the position on that matter when the case of Mr. Corbett Smith came up last spring. Mr. Hutchison did not suggest that the Council lost a valuable person in Mr. Corbett-Smith and that they ought to have retained him, but he did make certain minutes and things had happened, in the way in which they were dealt with, about which defendant would tell the jury. Mr. Hutchison considered that these questions should come up fully before the Council and that the Council should decide them. Defendant criticized the methods and system adopted so far back as September. Mr. John's case had been referred to. There again Mr. Hutchison did not say actually in that case that ultimate good was not obtained, but he did criticize the methods adopted. It had happened that this man was dismissed first and then the case was brought up afterwards. This gave that man an opportunity of thinking or saying afterwards that he had not been fairly dealt with or that his case was judged before it had been heard. That sort of thing did not do the Council service any good. Mr. Hutchison had found that there was scope for improvement in the manner in which the Council meetings were conducted. He held that matters were not sufficiently discussed and properly thrashed out in Council. He thought that there was not sufficient adherence to general rules and he had also found fault with the system of reading minutes and not supplying members with copies. What he suggested was that the same power would not be in the hands of the Secretary if there was a shorthand writer there to take the minutes down fully. On November 18th he read an article in the "Times" that something was being done without his knowledge. Then happened the incident of which the plaintiff was seeking to make so much of. He would ask them not to accept the version that he had any spite or animosity against Mr. Leveson.

Regarding what was done by the Special Committee Mr. Hutchison's point of view was that a certain thing had been decided in a committee to be done for which he as a Councillor would have to take responsibility and he had not been called to discuss it. Later on he thought, that something else had been done which he would also be called upon to take the responsibility for contrary to what was understood, which might be interpreted to another change of front without his being consulted. That explained the incidents which centred round that, and explained the paragraph in which he set out that the Council was let into a course of conduct before he was consulted. Counsel next dealt with the question of the Sikhs. Defendant's version of the matter was that he was asked by Mr. Landale if he might show the memorandum to Colonel Bruce and he said he might, as a private and confidential memorandum. The inquiry was delayed for some considerable time, and in the autumn he wrote out twenty-two questions which he thought he had said in his memorandum. He understood that these would go before the officer who was appointed to enquire, and that his confidential memorandum would not go before him. What took place took place in a committee of which Mr. Hutchison was not a member. He only learned what happened by asking Mr. Landale what had occurred. He read through the minutes and from these minutes—it was a question of whether they could be read in that way—Mr. Hutchison read that the matters which he had mentioned in the memorandum had been put forward separately as coming from him, and had been commented upon by one of the officials of the Council. He considered this irregular and highly reprehensible. It was perfectly clear that what Mr. Hutchison had written had been written from a statement in the minute. Had Mr. Hutchison been a member of the Council or was sitting at the Committee meeting and then wrote all these things, that would be another matter. It was for the jury to say whether it was a correct inference. It was a pity the Council was not able to publish that minute which would have cleared up any misunderstanding. When Mr. Hutchison saw that minute he tendered his resignation and went to see Mr. Landale. The letters defendant wrote were clearly letters dealing with his views of municipal affairs and criticism, although probably strong. It had well been said that any man was entitled to write and publish anything which was in the interest of the community to which he belonged. It was not in the interests of the community that people like Mr. Hutchison should be muzzled, and it was a very effective muzzling with the danger of damages being awarded against him.

Herbert du Flon Hutchison was then called and he stated that he had been twenty years in Shanghai. He had always taken an interest in Municipal affairs, occasionally writing to the papers, and speaking at Ratepayers' Meetings, upon topics that he considered interest-

ing. His position had always been one of independence. He had criticized the finance and the Police occasionally, and he held the view that Councillors were the representatives of the foreigners of this Settlement whose duty it was first and foremost to protect life. Until a year ago he had not held an official position, although two years ago he was beaten for election by a few votes. Last year Mr. Landale called at his office and witness then told him his views, as he thought they would be objected to. Mr. Landale assured him that he could hold those views on the Council.

In answer to His Lordship the defendant said that he put forward his views to Mr. Landale because he knew of a man in the Council who at the time of the Shanghai Crematorium dispute said that he had had to keep quiet or resign. Witness said that was a position that he was not going to subscribe to. He wrote the letter that was the subject of these proceedings and sent it on to the Editor of the "North China Daily News."

A letter which witness wrote to the paper on December 30 dealt with some of the matters contained in the letter which was the subject of this action. In writing the letter of January 6 his desire was to treat on the whole question, namely that he considered there was not sufficient control between the Council and the Secretariat. From the beginning he had repudiated the contention that his letter was an attack on plaintiff. He repudiated it before Mr. Anderson, in the presence of his legal adviser, in the Club. Immediately he saw Mr. Anderson's letter in the paper of the 7th, he sat down and wrote the reply which was "held up" and appeared in the paper several days later. He sent the letter before 10 a.m., and at 11.20 he received a letter from Messrs Platt, Teesdale and Macleod. The letter which witness wrote was in the hands of the editor of the "N.-C. Daily News" from the time he sent it till the time it was published. He had been on the Council nine months, and attended every meeting of the Council except that of December 21. During his term of office witness on various occasions criticized or dealt with matters which came up. He spoke freely and openly as a rule, especially after the first few meetings. Mr. Corbett-Smith's case was the first incident of any importance. He thought that he was right in saying that it first came up in April, when a letter of resignation was considered, as well as a claim for compensation upon the ground that he (Mr. Corbett-Smith) was led to believe that he would receive a salary of £600 sterling per annum. Mr. Corbett-Smith claimed for the difference between that amount and what he had actually received and exchange compensation. Some discussion ensued and witness said that he remembered distinctly having seen the advertisement in the "Spectator," stating that the salary would be about £600 a year. Witness could not remember what remark was made by the Secretary at the time, but witness understood him to throw contemptuous doubt upon his

statement. Witness said that the Council was morally bound to compensate Mr. Corbett-Smith in accordance with that advertisement. Nothing was decided at that meeting, but at the next Council meeting the matter came up again with a copy of the advertisement. The matter then went through; every one agreed and he thought that most of the Council thought that Mr. Corbett-Smith was treated quite handsomely. Mr. Leveson stated at the time that if the sum of £600 had been offered Mr. Anderson was to blame. Mr. Corbett-Smith's affairs came up at intervals on a claim for a locomotion allowance, which witness steadily refused to agree to, thinking that Mr. Corbett-Smith had already been treated handsomely, and also that the report on locomotion which had been called for by the Council, ought first to be considered. On September 12 the matter of locomotion came up again and it was proposed that Mr. Corbett-Smith should receive a definite sum—Tls. 1,000, and eventually, as all the other members agreed to this, witness thought he would have to. At that time also, a file, with the records was produced and witness was very much surprised to find that this matter of locomotion was covered by a letter from Mr. Leveson to Mr. Anderson. The file was sent out to witness's house one evening. He had not seen it before. Witness found the letter from Mr. Leveson to Mr. Anderson upon this file, as well as a letter which was evidently a private one, from Mr. Corbett-Smith to Mr. Leveson. Mr. Mackinnon called at witness's office the next morning and he called his attention to this letter being there and said that it seemed to him to be a private letter and had no business to be there, and that he thought it did not do any good to have a letter of that kind on the file. Witness advised Mr. Mackinnon to take the letter off the file. Witness made a remark at that time about the suppression of documents. Witness put down the strong remark to open up ground and to create discussion. Mr. Mackinnon asked him to take the remark off—the word "suppressed"—but he replied that he would not do so until after the Council meeting. At the Council meeting Mr. Landale took very strong exception to that expression and said that he knew nothing about it. That, so far as witness could see, reduced the matter to the Secretary alone. On October 12 the matter came up again when Mr. Corbett-Smith's pamphlet, which had been circulated, was discussed. Witness recapitulated the speech he made on that occasion. He called attention to the fact that if certain documents in the file had been put before the Council in April the members of the Council would have avoided a very unpleasant scandal and saved the good name of the Council, which had been injured by a man claiming that he had been turned out without a hearing. Witness thought that if both sides had been given a hearing there could not possibly have been any grievance at all. He

had again and again emphasised the point that a man should get a hearing. So strongly did he hold these views that he reduced them to writing and sent them to Mr. Mackinnon, asking him to put them on file. He wished it to be perfectly clear that there was nothing personal in the attitude he took, but he considered it the outcome of a system started by the present Secretary's predecessor, a system by which the men felt they were up against a stone wall which they could not get over and could not get through. They did not have the right of petition. He made it perfectly clear that he had no personal animus against anybody, and was only dealing with the system.

The Court adjourned until next day.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

An Appeal from Tientsin.

FREDERICK VON
BRUECKNER v. ALFRED
EGGELING.

In this case His Lordship delivered judgement, having decided the case on briefs sent down by Counsel in Tientsin.

His Lordship said:—This is an appeal from the judgement of the Vice-Consul at Tientsin refusing leave to the defendant to amend his pleadings. I think it impossible after such a lapse of time—nearly two years—that the plaintiff can by any costs awarded him be put in the position in which he would have been had the defendant pleaded correctly in the first instance (*Steward v. North Metropolitan Tramway Co.*, 16 Q. B. D., p. 557), and that the Vice Consul was therefore right and that this appeal ought to be dismissed, with costs.

F. L. KOW KEE SAWMILL
AND CONSTRUCTION CO. v.
THE EMPIRE SKATING
RINK SYNDICATE.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of Tls. 4,032.18, balance of money owing for Oregon pine and other wood supplied to the defendants between January 31 and April 7, 1910, Tls. 289.27 interest, and costs.

Mr. Bathurst Walker represented the plaintiff Company and Mr. A. G. Mossop appeared on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Walker said that this was a claim by a Chinese contractor for the unpaid balance due for materials supplied for the construction of the Empire Skating Rink in Chang Su-ho's Gardens. He understood that the defendants admitted that there was money owing by them to the plaintiffs, but not so much as was claimed. An account had been rendered to the defendants and had not hitherto been disputed. Counsel for the defendants had produced an account showing a balance that the defendants admitted owing and he (Mr. Walker) thought that it would be better to accept this rather than to go to the expense of disputing it and having the amounts adjusted.

Mr. Mossop said that the defendants admitted that they owed Tls. 3,736

and in a conversation which he had just had with his learned friend he had made an offer of the round sum of Tls. 3,800, if the plaintiffs would waive the claim for interest (these goods having been given on credit) and would agree to a stay of execution for one month. The reason why he asked for a stay of execution was that the affairs of the Rink were being wound up and a stay of execution would give the Syndicate time to sell the Rink either by private treaty or by public auction. Sold in this way, it would realize a better price than if sold under an execution. If the Rink were disposed of the defendants would settle the plaintiffs' claim out of the proceeds.

Mr. Walker consented, and His Lordship gave judgement for the plaintiff for the sum of Tls. 3,800 and costs, granting a stay of execution for one month.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, March 10.

Before G. W. King, Esq., Coroner.

RE THE DEATH OF PAL
SINGH.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Pal Singh was held at H. M. Police Court.

Dewar Singh, No. 1 watchman in the employ of the Standard Oil Co.'s wharf, Lower Pootung, stated that he had known the deceased for two or three years. The deceased had been with the Company as a watchman for a year and a half and throughout that time he had been sick, occasionally with fever. He was a very weak man. The deceased had no relatives in Shanghai.

Dr. W. B. Billingham stated that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body. There were no marks of violence on the body. He found an extensive disease of the heart and the right lung, and everything pointed to death having been due to the failure of the diseased heart. The heart was more than twice its natural size. Other organs of the body were also diseased, and although he was in such a poor state of health, the deceased was well developed muscularly. Death was due to natural causes.

A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. PEKIN, Mar. 5.—For Ningpo—Mr. E. Sachs.

Per str. KINLING, Mar. 8.—For Wuhu—Mrs. A. Buchanan and child. For Hankow—Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. J. B. Miller and child, Messrs. C. Rayner, G. N. Courtney, Brandies, G. van Corbach, and A. W. Dixon.

Per str. ANHUI, Mar. 9.—For Hongkong—Mr. R. E. Sorensen.

Per str. ADMIRAL V. TIRPITZ, Mar. 9.—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Lo, Mrs. Lo, Miss Hosoya, Capt. Hannig, Messrs. W. Friedhoff and Kappler.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, Mar. 9.—For Ningpo—Messrs. S. Koju and T. Kikushi.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, Mar. 9.—For Wuhu—Mr. N. Berents.

Per str. TONKIN, Mar. 10.—For Hongkong—Drs. Ercklentz and Schultze, Messrs. B. T. Patell and H. T. Nilson. For Saigon—Mr. Geo. Frouch. For Singapore—Misses Merc. Amolskaa and Goravitch, and Mr. S. Feldman and child. For Marseilles—Mrs. de Journal and children, Mr. and Mrs. Philippas, Mr. and Mrs. Magnan and children, Miss Pretymann, Messrs. P. Pirot, Dupuy, Nitaize, Le Dorze, Golène, Lambinet, Laune, and Williams.

Per str. RIASAN, Mar. 10.—For Vladivostok—Mrs. H. Quelch, Mr. and Mrs. T. Druen, Messrs. C. E. Garner and A. R. Johnston.

Per str. IYO MARU, Mar. 10.—For Hongkong—Messrs. John H. Hasting, D. Ogiw, and F. Tate. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smalley, Messrs. A. Sinclair, J. Mackie, and O. F. Burgess. For London—Mrs. Paramore, Rev. Mrs., and Miss Hudson, Mrs. Dunn, Messrs. A. G. Merrilees and E. A. Harde. For Sydney—Mrs. W. N. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. F. MacMahon.

Per str. KUTWO, Mar. 10.—For Kiukiang—Mr. Pote Hunt. For Hankow—Messrs. A. V. Wilson and R. Trother.

Per str. KOBÉ MARU, Mar. 11.—For Tairen—Messrs. Brown and Alway. For Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. A. C. Lightfoot. For Changchun—Mr. H. W. Pearleman. For Europe—Rev. and Mrs. Phillip, Major T. C. Moore, Messrs. P. W. Mackintosh, Read, Small, Kurger, Pernitzsch, and J. A. Dick.

Per str. LITA, Mar. 11.—For Ningpo—Mr. O. A. Madar.

Per str. NGANKIN, Mar. 12.—For Nanking—Mr. A. Morrison. For Wuhu—Mr. A. Palm. For Hankow—Messrs. G. E. B. de Haan and J. Marquant.

Per str. FENGTIEN, Mar. 12.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Swasey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster, Lieut. L. U. Unwid, and Mr. G. H. Wright.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE, Mar. 12.—For Tsingtao—Messrs. C. Heisch, Ku, Lee, and Chang and child. For Tientsin—Mrs. Wm. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Tultz and children, Miss Ferguson, Messrs. F. Schmidt, E. Kempfer, Kikuchi, Mori, C. Buy, O. Kleye, and Wong.

Per str. LUETZOW, Mar. 13.—For Yokohama—Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Chapsin, Mr. and Mrs. Hauptmann Brauns-Drege, and Mr. J. G. MacQueen.

Per str. SIBERIA, Mar. 13.—For Hongkong—Miss A. E. Job, Messrs. E. D. Bueh and C. E. Hance.

Per str. LIMAO, Mar. 13.—For Hankow—Messrs. J. Zeisler and Walter E. Evers.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Mar. 14.—For London—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Montague Bell and family, Miss Booth,

Lieut. F. Fay, -r.n., Messrs. A. E. Monro, r.n. and A. J. H. Carlill. For St. John's, Nfld.—Mrs. J. J. Dawe and child. For Boston—Mr. E. H. Wilson. For Yokokama—Miss McFarlan, and Mr. K. Hardman. For Nagasaki—Miss A. Buckland.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA, Mar. 14.—For Hongkong—Mrs. and Master Michalski, and Mr. C. H. V. Wilson.

Per str. MARMORA, Mar. 14.—For Hongkong—Miss Chrystal, Messrs. J. F. Black, J. T. Hewatson, H. S. Fisher, F. S. Gibbins, J. Faltenber, and G. Tschurin. For Penang—Mr. A. W. Burkill. For Colombo—Mr. A. W. Prior. For Marseilles—Mrs. D. Landale and two children, Mr. and Miss Wadman, Mrs. A. W. Burkill and two children, Mrs. A. K. Craddock and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Coutte, and two children. Mrs. E. Schloss, Major and Mrs. W. S. Nathan and child, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall and three children, Miss Fortune, Messrs. T. Morgan Phillips, G. Brown, M. O. Springfield, and W. C. Crooke. For London—Mrs. W. P. and Miss M. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pollock and two children, Mrs. Misses (2), and Masters (2) Walker, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Williams and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris and child, Mrs. Mackay, Misses A. A. Wilson, F. M. Rogers, M. S. Dowie, Ward, and M. E. Clark, Rev. H. H. Taylor, Messrs. T. Aiers, W. Howell, F. C. Hall, R. E. Scatchard, W. Munn, C. H. Soper, and F. C. Macdonald. For Fremantle—Mr. H. H. Bowerman.

Per str. KOKKA, Mar. 14.—For San Francisco—Mrs. E. W. Shirk, Mrs. K. K. Johnsen, Mrs. and Miss Daly, and Mr. H. H. Tilbe. For Pittsburg—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shambaugh. For London—Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Sidebottom, Mrs. and Miss Finch Taylor, Messrs. Alex. Ross and B. H. Grigson. For Bremen—Mr. F. Macke. For Chicago—Misses Mary Kelly and S. M. Brsworth. For Council Bluffs—Rev. and Mrs. P. O. Hansen and four children. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blakewell, Messrs. Takaogi, A. J. Paulsen, and J. B. Parker. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Raines, Mrs. J. Cameron, Messrs. A. Wehrhahn, Chas. A. Jolian, and Gustave Mann. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Messrs. F. W. Hill, W. R. Murray, and R. M. Gatliff.

Per str. LOONGWO, Mar. 14.—For Wongchikong—Rev. and Mrs. Helps and two children. For Hankow—Miss M. McLean Bancroft.

Per str. KANCHOW, Mar. 14.—For Chefoo—Mr. J. Inwood.

Per str. SHENGKING, Mar. 14.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Warren and child, Mrs. H. G. Gardner and child, Miss E. Davis, Messrs. J. Simon and E. A. d'Estrella.

Per str. KOONSHING, Mar. 15.—For Tientsin—Messrs. J. R. Gilchrist and Mackay.

Per str. TAKSANG, Mar. 16.—For Tsingtao—Mr. Scheitzler.

Per str. HSINFUNG, Mar. 16.—For Tientsin—Mr. W. Huck.

INWARD.

Per str. JASON, Mar. 8.—From Peking—Mr. H. A. Steven.

Per str. LITA, Mar. 9.—From Ningpo—Mr. Pernot.

Per str. TONKIN, Mar. 9.—From Yokohama—Mr. Peaice.

Per str. KUTWO, Mar. 9.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. L. Due, Messrs. Crook, Strover, and Gray.

Per str. FANGTIEN, Mar. 9.—From Tientsin—Mr. J. F. Black.

Per str. CHIKUGO MARU, Mar. 9.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jones, Messrs. R. Trotter and R. M. Watson.

Per str. HSINKONG, Mar. 9.—From Fochow—Miss Bosworth.

Per str. SHENGKING, Mar. 10.—From Tientsin—Misses Poletnik and Kamiyoshi.

Per str. HSINMING, Mar. 10.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Mackie.

Per str. KWANGTAH, Mar. 10.—From Hongkong—Comte de Soum. Messrs. Nam, Harton, and Chang.

Per str. CHANGON, Mar. 10.—From Hankow—Miss L. Anderson.

Per str. NGANKIN, Mar. 10.—From Hankow—Mrs. Cameron, and Mrs. Butcher.

Per str. MEISHUN, Mar. 10.—From Hankow—Mr. Berthoud.

Per str. KIANGYU, Mar. 11.—From Kiukiang—Mr. Turner.

Per str. KOONSHING, Mar. 11.—From Tientsin and Weibaihai—Mr. Katz.

Per str. KOSAI MARU, Mar. 11.—From Japan—Rev. W. A. Sellow, Messrs. J. Seymour and A. E. Armstrong.

Per str. LIMAO, Mar. 11.—From Hankow—Major and Mrs. Nathan, Commandant Jeanson, and Mr. Fay. From Kiukiang—Rev. J. Gould.

Per str. KAIPING, Mar. 11.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Miss Lowry, and Mr. Abramovitch.

Per str. TATUNG, Mar. 12.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Messrs. Geddin and Melchinkof.

Per str. LOONGWO, Mar. 12.—From Hankow—Mr. G. Bahr.

Per str. LUETZOW, Mar. 12.—From Southampton—Mrs. A. B. Baines and child, Miss Ethel Hart, Rev. Helps and family, and Mr. W. M. Hally. From Genoa—Messrs. Ludolf Voigt, Arno Heistermann, Karl Steenhoutwer, and A. Sincoes. From Naples—Revs. P. C. van Bussel, G. Wismans, R. Graham; J. van Hemert, and S. van den Bosch, and J. Gilchrist. From Port Said—Mrs. Ricoy, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cox, Baronin de Zuylen, and Dr. Stafford. From Colombo—Major and Mrs. Goldschmidt, and Mr. T. P. Gower. From Penang—Mrs. Toki Nakamara, Miss Fooday, Messrs. Tojie and Wakaki. From Singapore—Messrs. Max Hoerter, Thuss, and N. Neger. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. Koehler, Mrs. M. Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Crossland, Misses M. Edwards and E. Peyson, Messrs. de la Brosse, Schalthofer, A. Becker, G. Liebach, D. Haes, G. von Buren, J. Bertrand, N. C. Davis, D. Macdonald, Paul Wulff, Brackmann, Dooley, Ishiwata, and Kishida.

Per str. KOREA, Mar. 12.—From Hongkong—Mrs. E. Linton, Mrs. J. V. Carroll, Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Dickens, Mr., Mrs., and Miss H. D. Kerr, Mrs. J. V. and Miss G. V. Carroll, Comm. and Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Mr., Mrs., and Miss H. A. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pomeroy and child, Mrs. D. G. Browne, Mr. and S. D. Prather, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hinckley, Mrs. Fite, Miss M. Bancroft, Messrs. H. A. Wilson, jr., R. T. Thayer, A. J. Mott, C. E. Smith, H. Bridges, H. G. Magee, R. T. O'Connor, H. W. Burt, G. W. McEwen, G. H. Corse, and L. H. Maltair.

Per str. SIBERIA, Mar. 12.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mr., Mrs., and Misses (2) Geo. L. Davis, Mrs. F. M. and Miss I. E. Daly, Mrs. P. C. Knapp, Dr., Mrs., and Miss J. H. Kerns, Mr. and Mrs. J. McMullen, Misses J. Fitzgerald, G. A. Kilbaume, R. Paxson, and F. Taft, Rev. P. D. Bergen, Messrs. W. E. Evers, C. C. Seitz, G. Klemantaski, and E. Schulze.

Per str. HAINAN, Mar. 12.—From Foochow—Messrs. L. E. McLachlin and A. P. Simpson.

Per str. LINAN, Mar. 13.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Gerald, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Sidford and child, Messrs. J. Buchanan, S. Irewood, P. T. Falconer, A. Roberts, and Hope.

Per str. POYANG, Mar. 13.—From Hankow—Mrs. W. A. Maw, Messrs. Orpen, Makin, J. Foster, and Wallace. From Chinkiang—Mrs. Walker and daughter.

Per str. MEIDAH, Mar. 13.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. D. Vallguist, Messrs. H. Heats, Tirthing, and Zeeden.

Per str. STAATSEKRETER KRAETKE, Mar. 13.—From Tsingtao—Mrs. A. Michalek and child, Messrs. T. A. Kleffel, F. Macke, and Schützler.

From Dahn—Mr. W. A. Moller. From Tientsin—Miss Diamonet, Messrs. Remy, Williams, and Niemeyer.

Per str. INABA MARU, Mar. 14.—From Japan—Dr. M. Baldwin.

Per str. KIANGSIN, Mar. 14.—From Hankow—Mr. E. C. Charington.

Per str. LITA, Mar. 14.—From Ningpo—Messrs. McKenna, O. A. Madar, S. Kope, and J. Kipushe.

Per str. ORIEL, Mar. 14.—From Vladivostok—Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Mrs. Shekury, and Mr. Vernet. From Nagasaki—Mrs. Park.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA, Mar. 14.—From Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wood, Drs. J. P. Mooney and E. Haenish, Messrs. W. Nation and J. G. Hothersall. From Yokohama—Mr. D. Messulan.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Mar. 14.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ross, Mrs. T. T. Toledano and child, Mrs. M. H. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Shaw, Miss Kew, Messrs. Arthur, and B. Nicol.

Per str. KALGAN, Mar. 15.—From Swatow—Mr. Lee Rai-sam.

Per str. SHUNTIEN, Mar. 15.—From Tientsin and Weihaiwei—Messrs. J. B. Southmayd, Hoinka, and Holgate.

Per str. TAISHUN, Mar. 15.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Tagerholm and Chu.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 15, 1911.

EXCHANGE & BULLION (OPENING RATES.)

ON LONDON—Bank Rate— $\frac{1}{2}$ Tael
Tel. Transfer 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Demand 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Credits 4 m/s 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
do. 6 m/s 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
do. 6 m/s 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ON GERMANY—
Tel. Transfers 2.46
Demand 2.46
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s 2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 4 m/s 2.51
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s 2.52
do. 6 m/s 2.53 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON NEW YORK—
Demand 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s 60 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON PARIS—
Demand, Fcs. 3.05
Docy. 4 m/s Fcs. 3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfers 1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON BOMBAY—Transfers 1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON HONGKONG—
Bank, Demand 75%

ON YOKOHAMA—
Bank, Demand 84 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOVEREIGNS—Bank's buying rate 8.17

MEXICAN DOLLARS 73.9

SHANGHAI GOLD BARS, 978 touch Sh. Tls. 403

BAR SILVER Tls. 111.15

COPPER CASH 1,755 per tael.

NATIVE INTEREST —

LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS
Bar Silver, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Bank rate of discount 3%

Market rate of discount, 3 ms. sight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % , 4 ms. sight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % , and 6 ms. sight 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % .

Consols, £80 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60d/s. 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Exchange, Paris on London, Fr. 25.29

New York on London, t.t., \$4.86.30

CUSTOM HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH.

£1 @ 2s/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ £1—Hk. Tls. 7.49

Francs @ 302 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hk. Tls. 1—Francs 3.37

Marks @ 245 " 1—Marks 2.73

Gold \$ @ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gold \$1—Hk. Tls. 1.54

Yen @ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hk. Tls. 1—Yen 1.31

Rupees @ 15 " 1—Rupees 2.00

Mex. \$ @ 1.50 " 1—Mex. \$ 1.50

ASK FOR SAVARESS

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

REBURNERS OF OIL - CERTAINTY OF CURE - NO INCONVENIENCE - ALL CHEMISTS

ASK FOR SAVARESS

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND DISEASES OF THE BLOOD PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising For

SCROFULA	BAD LEGS
SCURVY	BLOTCHES
ECZEMA	SPOTS
BLOOD POISON	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS	PIMPLES
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES	and SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and permanent remedy.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR—

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH

is of the greatest importance to everyone for the sake of health and appearance.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Thoroughly Cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, Whitens and Preserves them, Eradicates the Formation of Tartar, Prevents and Arrests Decay, and gives a Pleasing Fragrance to the Breath.

Contains Nothing Gritty or Acid. 2/6 per box. Sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

TREATIES

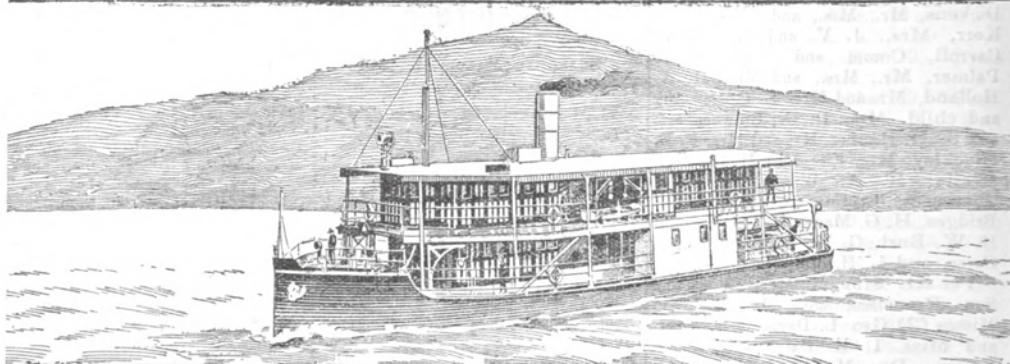
BETWEEN THE

Empire of China and the Foreign Powers
Fifth Edition

Price \$4.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—

YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)
27-10-11 419 Jan. 20, 1911.

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust

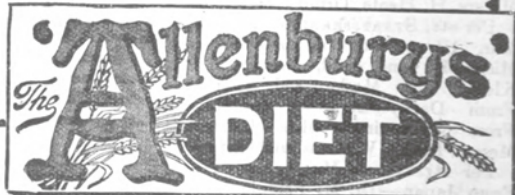
A Complete Milk and Farinaceous Food.

Easy of Digestion, Most Agreeable to take, Simply and Quickly made.

The 'Allenburys' Diet is recommended for general use in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, etc. and is particularly adapted to the needs of Dyspeptics, Invalids and the Aged. Being largely predigested it is easy of assimilation. A cup of the 'Allenburys' Diet is useful in the forenoon, between meals.

The 'Allenburys' Diet may be taken with advantage, on going to bed, in the place of stimulants. Being easily digested it promotes tranquil and refreshing sleep, free from the depressing reaction in the morning, which often follows the taking of spirits.

For those who cannot readily digest milk the 'Allenburys' Diet is a welcome substitute, as it does not cause indigestion and flatulence.



ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 7	Clio	1070	Barrett	Br	Cruise		
... 8	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
... 8	Pekin	1274	Stett	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 8	Fujisan Maru	1261	Fukui	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 8	Gov Jaeschke	1045	Metzenthin	Ger	Kiaochou	General	H-America Line
... 8	Iyo Maru	3918	Takeda	Jap	Japan		N Yusen Kaisha
... 8	Suiwo	1931	Sellar	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 8	Chenan	1350	Jones	Br	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 8	Calabria			Ital	Cruise		
... 8	Tonkin	3085	Charbonnel	Fr	Japan	do	M Maritimes
... 8	Eiger	875	Fingalsen	Nor	Chinwangtao	Coal	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 8	Jason	1134	Nielsen	Nor	Chinwangtao	General	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 9	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 9	Kiangteen	1423	Gillespie	Chi	Nippoo	do	O M S N Co
... 9	Chikugo Maru	1598	Fegen	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 9	Hangchow	999	Byers	Br	Dalny	do	B & Swire
... 9	Fushiki Maru	1140	Mita	Jap	Jaian	Coal	Furukawa Mg Co
... 9	Store Nordiske	579	Toft	Dan	Cruise		G-N Tel Co
... 9	Fengtien	1037	Harris	Br	Tientsin	General	B & Swire
... 9	Kutwo	1824	Sandbach	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 9	Satsuma	2690	Armstrong	Br	Japan	K Oil	Standard Oil Co
... 9	Kiangkwan	1450	Frigast	Chi	Hankow	General	O M S N Co
... 9	Hanping	581	Ferguson	Chi	Hankow	Iron and Steel	H I & Steel Works
... 9	Liu Hsing	730	Williams	Chi	Cruise		Customs
... 9	Bujun Maru	1304	Yamane	Jap	Foochow	General	N Kisen Kaisha
... 9	Changon	1289	Harvey	Br	Hankow	do	Geddes & Co
... 9	Talee Maru	1315	Ayabe	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 9	C'marhenshire	4744	Daniel	Br	Kiaochou		J M & Co Ltd

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Mar 7	Albenga	2769	Lorenzen	Ger	Japan	Original	S Tomes & Co
... 7	Hakuai Maru	1434	Michida	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 7	Hainchang	1268	Whitelaw	Chi	Tientsin	General	C M S N Co
... 7	Quito	2153	Young	Br	Hongkong		A Karberg & Co
... 8	Tehhsing	837	Daily	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 8	Tuckwo	2355	Baker	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 8	Tak-ang	977	McClure	Br	Kiasochou	do	J M & Co Ltd

"To write off for depreciation \$32,200; to place to Reserve Fund \$10,000; to pay a dividend of 5 per cent, absorb account \$3,307.84."

North-China Daily News and North-China Herald

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911.

GRATIS

The market during the past week has been quiet but prices have been fairly well maintained. Rubbers remain at about last week's quotations, and business again has been chiefly confined to this class of stock.

H. & S. Banks increased from \$900 on the 7th to Buyers at \$910 on the 16th.

Insurance.—Sales were put through at \$207½, the same price as that realized last week.

Shipping.—Tugs find Sellers (Ordinary shares) at Tls. 25 and Preference are asked for at Tls. 47. No tions have been officially recorded.

Docks & Wharves.—S. & H. Wharves are firm at Tls. 94.

Mining.—No business reported.

Lands.—Shanghai Lands remain firm at Tls. 99½.

Rubbers.—Generally speaking no change to report on last week's prices. Market steady and firm.

Cottons.—No business reported.

Industrials.—Langkats have appreciated considerably from Tls. 110 quoted last week to Tls. 115 cum. Tls. 114½ ex. div. at which price there are buyers.

Stores and Hotels.—Hall & Holtz and Weeks find Buyers at \$19½ and \$24. Almost all Debentures demand. Central Stores 8% are asked for at \$104. Shanghai Land, late issue, have been done at Tls. 104 and 104½. Municipal 6% debentures are readily taken up at 6% premium.

Miscellaneous.—Telephones find Buyers at Tls. 64½ and are strong at this figure. Shanghai Gas are Tls. 102½ Buyers.

Rubber Quotations.—London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard cure, spot or near, on March 6, 6/9½ 7, 6/9 value: 8, 6/10 sellers; 9, 6/9 sellers: 11, 6/8 value: 13, 6/7½: 14, 6/6 sellers.

Sterling Quotations.—The T. T. Rate on London to-day is 2/4½.

The following is the business recorded:—

MARCH 8.—Langkats Tls. 110 cash. S. & H. Wharf Tls. 99 cash. Kota-Bahroes Tls. 8 cash. Butes Tls. h. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.00 cash. Kamuntings Tls. 7½ cash. Amhersts Tls. 7 cash. Consolidateds Tls. 4½ cash. Tls. 4 cash. Kapalas Tls. 5 cash. Sungei Duris Tls. 5½ cash. Shanghai Lands Tls. 99½ cash. Telephones ½ cash.

MARCH 9.—Langkats Tls. 110 cash. Samagagas Tls. 65 cash. Kota Bahroes Tls. 8 cash. Chengs Tls. 4½ Tsbongs Tls. 20 cash. Senawangs Tls. 43 cash. Padangs Tls. 8½ cash. Almas Tls. 12½ cash. Shanghai Tls. 102½ cash. Cathay Trust (Pref.) Tls. 6 cash.

MARCH 10.—Langkats Tls. 110½ cash. H. & S. Banks \$905 cash. Padangs Tls. 8½ cash. Gula-pongs Tls. 14½ cash. Consolidateds Tls. 4½ cash. Bukits Tls. 4 cash. Talangs Tls. 2.45 cash. Anglo-Javas cash. Tsbongs Tls. 20 cash. Dominions Tls. 30 cash. Almas Tls. 12½ cash. Senawangs Tls. 42 cash. Cathay (Pref. & Ord.) Tls. 10 cash. Shanghai Gas Tls. 102½ cash.

MARCH 11.—Central Stores 8% Deb. Tls. 104 cash. Langkats Tls. 111 cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7 cash. Tings Tls. 7½ cash. Almas Tls. 12½ cash, and Tls. 12½ cash. Gula-Kalumpongs Tls. 14½ cash. Siaks Tls. 3½ Dominions Tls. 30 cash. Ayer Tawahs (F.P.) Tls. 12 cash. Sungei Duris Tls. 5½ cash. Pulps Tls. 25 cash. ze Ins. \$207½ cash.

MARCH 12.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks \$907½ cash. Telephones Tls. 64½ cash. Shanghai & Hongkew es (ex. div.) Tls. 95 cash. Langkats Tls. 115 March. Consolidateds Tls. 4½ cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7 cash. Tls. 2½ cash. Gula-Kalumpongs Tls. 14½ cash. Karans Tls. 7½ cash. Kamuntings Tls. 7½ cash. Dominions cash. Siaks Tls. 3½ cash. Seekes Tls. 7½ cash.

MARCH 14.—Centrals 8% Debentures Tls. 104 cash. Shanghai Lands 6% Debentures (1909) at Tls. 104 cash. Tls. 115 cash and March. Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 2.60 cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7 cash. Bukits Tls. 4 cash. Tawahs (f. pd.) Tls. 12 cash. "B" Trams £6 cash. Shanghai Lands Tls. 99½ cash.

MARCH 15.—Shanghai Lands 6% Debentures (1901) 2½% premium cash, and 6% Debentures (1902) 3% premium Municipals debentures (1911) 6% at Tls. 106 cash. Langkats Tls. 116 March. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves cash. Karans Tls. 7½ cash. Almas Tls. 12½ cash. Kamuntings Tls. 7½ cash. Pengkalans Tls. 23½ cash. Tls. 4 cash. Shanghai Lands Tls. 99½ cash.

MARCH 16.—Langkats (ex. div.) Tls. 114, Tls. 114½ and Tls. 115 cash. Chengs Tls. 3½ cash. Amhersts Tls. 7 s. 7½ cash. Sumatras Tls. 115 cash. Yangtze Insurance \$207½ cash. Telephones Tls. 64½ cash.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Mar 9	Heinkong	1282	Hamblin	Chi	Foochow	General	C M S N Co
... 9	Kungping	1742	Boss	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Ningshao	1818	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 10	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 10	Heinming	1428	Blethen	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Shinai Yaru	1389	Nishiyama	Jap	Japan	Coal	Forukawa Mg Co
... 10	Pingehing	1478	Wyles	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 10	Chibiti	1148	McGarity	Br	Amoy	General	B & Swire
... 10	Shawhsing	767	Weidmann	Chi	Dait-y	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 10	Kwangtah	1538	Pratt	Chi	Hongkong	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Pakling	2952	Bie	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 10	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
... 10	Meishun	1161	Mioning	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 10	Ngankin	1718	French	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 10	Sambia	3595	Bradhering	Ger	Japan	do	H-America Line
... 10	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 11	Kiangteen	1435	Gillepie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 11	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 11	Kesai Maru	2635	Abe	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 11	Kamor	949	Nielson	Nor	Japan	do	Moller & Co
... 11	Silesia	2815	Selmer	Ger	Kiaochou	do	H-America Line
... 11	Szechuen	1143	Jones	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
... 11	Hallamshire	2856	Elliott	Br	Japan	do	A Karberg & Co
... 11	Kanchow	1217	Monkman	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 11	Liu Hsing	750	Williams	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 11	Kaiping	1705	MacFarlane	Br	Chinwangtao	Coal and General	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 11	Kowloon	1487	Eni k	Ger	Hankow	General	H-America Line
... 11	Lima	1727	Seite	Fr	Hankow	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 11	Villalobos	400	Smith	Am	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 11	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Koonching	1333	Wright	Br	W'wei & T'ien	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	G'morganshire	3639	Norris	Br	London, etc	do	P M S S Co
... 11	Siberia	5555	Zeeder	Am	San Francisco	Mails, etc	Ningshao S N Co
... 12	Ningshao	1818	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	General	B & Swire
... 12	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Tamoi Maru	1140	Kawasaki	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 12	Feiching	980	Howie	Chi	Ta-u Bar	General	C M S N Co
... 12	Saikio Maru	1645	Tera's	Jap	Dal-y	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 12	Luetzow	5134	Luethem	Ger	Hongkong, etc	do	Melchers & Co
... 12	Tatung	1882	Walser	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 12	T-foo Maru	1758	Nomura	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Lungwo	2888	Christie	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 12	Oriental	3085	Valentini	Br	Japan	do	P & O S N Co
... 12	Luceic	4100	Mathie	Ger	Hongkong	do	A K rberg & Co
... 12	Kinkiang	1228	Robertson	Br	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 12	Nightingale	85	Woodward	Br	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 12	K'anzee	1228	Cole	Br	Hongkong	General	H-America Line
... 13	S Kratke	1789	L'terback	Ger	Kiaochou	do	Pacific Mail SS Co
... 13	Korea	5511	Saunders	Am	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 13	Prometheus	3588	Williamson	Br	Japan	do	Mitsu Bishi Co
... 13	Tanoura Maru	1140	Soda	Jap	Japan	Coal	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Ezang	1152	Meyrick	Br	Swatow	General	B & Swire
... 13	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 13	Poyang	1850	Carnaghan	Br	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 13	Midah	1151	Mulleitner	Ger	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 13	Hsinfung	1385	Milligan	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 13	Hacan	837	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Liershing	1049	Bowker	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
... 13	Wenchow	529	Ainslie	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Taksang	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Britomart	710	Donovan	Br	Cruise	do	do
... 13	Arratoon Apar	2931	Hudson	Br	Calcutta, etc	Opium and General	E D Sassoon & Co
... 13	Hsinchi	1385	Stephen	Chi	Tientsin	General	C M S N Co
... 13	Emp of Japan	3039	Davison	Br	Hongkong	do	C P Ry Co
... 14	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Katgteen	1423	Gillepie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Foochow	1228	Vincent	Br	Swatow	Ballast	B & Swire
... 14	Orel	1937	Remesoff	Rus	Vladivostok	Mails, etc	Agency V Fleet
... 14	Kianghsin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	Hankow	General	C M S N Co
... 14	Emp of China	3048	Archibald	Br	Vancouver	Mails, etc	C P Ry Co
... 14	Lifong	1727	Jourdan	Fr	Hankow	General	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Hiroshima M	3282	Murayama	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Hangsang	1550	Wilde	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Luchow	1216	Baddeley	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 14	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinoshita	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 14	Inaba Maru	3837	Kawara	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Kwanglee	1468	Lincoln	Chi	Hongkong	do	C M S N Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Mar 7	Albenga	2789	Lorenzen	Ger	Japan	Original	S Tones & Co
... 7	Hakuai Maru	1434	Michida	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 7	Hainchang	1258	Whitelaw	Chi	Tientsin	General	C M S N Co
... 7	Quito	2153	Young	Br	Hongkong	do	A Karberg & Co
... 8	Tehhsing	937	Daily	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 8	Tuckwo	2855	Baker	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 8	Tak-ang	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	do	J M & Co Ld

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 8	Meifoo	1321	Froberg	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	General	O M S N Co
... 8	Hupoh	1205	Tucker	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
... 8	Yang	874	Braarud	Nor	T'sin & Cw'tao	do	Oh Eng Mg & Co
... 8	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 8	Ningshao	1818	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 8	Perseus	2499	Robinson	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 8	Kirin Maru	2361	Nagaya	Jap	Japan	do	Nyusen Kaisha
... 8	Shinyu Maru	1208	Baba	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 8	Manju Maru	1030	Yamamoto	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 8	Tamsui	1000	Maloolin	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
... 8	Liaugchow	1515	Harder	Br	W C'foo, Dalny	do	B & Swire
... 9	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 9	Tachang Maru	1381	Kusakari	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 9	Meilee	1151	Engelhart	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 9	Jason	1134	Nielsen	Nor	Nanking	do	O Eng & M Co Ld
... 9	Anping	1 59	Halkett	Chi	Wuhu	do	C M S N Co
... 9	Hoihow	398	Speed	Br	Amoy, Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 9	Auhui	1350	Harris	Br	H'kg & Canton	do	B & Swire
... 9	Kyoto Ma'u	1841	Komatsu	Jap	Dalny	do	Satoh Shokai
... 9	Ad. von T'ip	1199	Treumann	Ger	Kiaochou	do	H-America Line
... 9	Strathdon	2840	Mason	Br	Japan	do	Stan'ard Oil Co
... 9	Parana Maru	3768	Muto	Jap	Tacoma v Japan	do	A Karberg & Co
... 9	Kiangteen	1435	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 9	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 9	Fujian Maru	1231	Fukui	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 10	Kiangyuu	1451	McArthur	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Siangyang M	1275	Scott	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 10	Hainyu	1017	Richards	Chi	Foochow	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Suiwo	1431	Sellar	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 10	Toosni	981	Hassel	Chi	Hankow	do	Too Chang S N Co
... 10	Glenfarg	1350	Hartnell	Br	Japan	do	McGregor & Co
... 10	Choyang	1424	Courtney	Br	S. H'kg & C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
... 10	Kwangchi	631	Newberg	Chi	Wenchow	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Iyo Maru	3918	Takeda	Jap	Europe v H'kg	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 10	Kansu	1134	Tuebben	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
... 10	Trat quebar	2227	Deurs	Dan	C'ngen v Japan	do	East-Asiatic Co
... 10	Rissan	1999	Ivanoff	Rus	V'stock v N'saki	do	Agency V Fleet
... 10	Ningshao	1818	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 10	Tonkin	3085	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 10	Kutwo	1524	Carbonnel	Fr	Europe v H'kg	do	M Maritimes
... 11	Changon	1288	Sandback	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	C'marthen	4747	Harvey	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes and Co
... 11	Liu Hainu	730	Daniel	Br	Europe v H'kg	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Kobe Maru	1632	Williams	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 11	Proteus	1025	Soyeda	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 11	Kowloon	1451	Larsen	Nor	Chefoo	do	Thoreen & Co
... 11	Lokeang	879	En'gk	Ger	Hankow	do	H-America Line
... 11	Hainkong	1262	Bowker	Br	Wuhu	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Chikugo Maru	1598	Hamblin	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 11	A'tyanax	8021	Fegen	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 11	Astraea	4360	Road	Br	T'sin & Dalny	do	B & Swire
... 11	Eiger	875	Ryan	Br	Japan	do	Moller & Co
... 11	Hangchow	899	Fingelsen	Nor	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
... 11	Lita	1727	Byers	Br	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 11	Kiangteen	1423	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Talee Maru	1315	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Ngankin	1718	Ayabe	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 12	Fushiki Maru	1140	French	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Satoh Shokai
... 12	Hsinming	1428	Mita	Jap	Japan	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Kwansee	1228	Blethen	Chi	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
... 12	Kungping	1742	Cole	Br	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Anna	1016	Ross	Chi	Tientsin	do	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 12	Gov Jaeschke	1045	Arntzen	Nor	Tientsin & C'tao	do	H-America Line
... 12	Chenan	1350	M'zenthin	Ger	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
... 12	Bujun Maru	1304	Jones	Br	F A S'w H'kg	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Chihli	1143	Yamane	Jap	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
... 12	Sbini Maru	1389	McGarity	Br	Japan	do	Farukawa Mg Co
... 12	Fengtien	1073	Nishiyama	Jap	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 12	Siberia	5655	Harris	Br	W'wei & T'tein	do	P M S S Co
... 12	Kiangkwan	1450	Zeeder	Am	Hongkong	do	C M S N Co
... 13	Meishun	1151	Frigast	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 13	Thistle	710	Minning	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	do
... 13	Pekin	1274	Atley	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 13	Ningshao	1318	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 13	Szechuen	1134	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 13	Korea	5851	Jones	Br	Hankow	do	Pacific Mail S S Co
... 14	Kiangyu	1490	Saunders	Am	A'ca via Japan	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Yobyang Maru	2225	Wade	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 14	Limao	1727	Takano	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Kwangtah	1536	Seite	Fr	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Lucerio	4100	Pratt	Chi	H'kg & C'ton	do	A Karberg & Co
... 14	Hangsang	1550	Mathie	Br	V'yer v Japan	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Kiukiang	1228	Wilde	Br	C'kiang, H'kow	do	B & Swire
... 14	Esang	1152	Robertson	Br	Hankow	Sugar	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Wenchow	560	Meyrick	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
... 14	Kanchow	1217	Ainelle	Br	C'foo, Dalny	General	B & Swire
... 14	Luotow	5135	Monkman	Br	Japan v K'chou	do	Melchers & Co
... 14	Kosai Maru	1413	Wilhelmi	Ger	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Saikio Maru	1845	Tominaga	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Pakling	2952	Terada	Jap	Europe v H'kg	do	B & Swire
... 14	Kiangteen	1455	Bie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Lita	1727	Gillespie	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD., at the Office of the Company, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.